

Maclean's

INSIDE:
Hurricane Gilbert's
Deadly Sweep

A LAND OF HATE

**NORTHERN
IRELAND'S WAVE
OF TERROR**

A Belfast
Street Scene



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Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE SEPTEMBER 31, 1993 VOL. 181 NO. 40

CONTENTS

- 2 EDITORIAL
- 5 LETTERS/PASSAGES
- 6 OPENING NOTES
Pierre Trudeau unleashes a little; thinking times for Peter Mandelson; Pat Carney's campaign promise; Martin Schulman and the fantasy of youth.
- 9 COLUMN/FRANCIS
- 10 CANADA
The Ponies count the cost of the nation's disastrous drought; critics assail Tory misgoverning as an election nears.
- 18 WORLD
Michael Dukakis fights back while George Bush suffers through an anti-Semite flap; a Canadian man claims hostages in a Lebanese hijacking.
- 34 BUSINESS
Sales of cellular phones have been so explosive that even the skeptics are surprised.
- 40 BUSINESS WATCH/PETER C. NEWMAN
- 49 MEDIA WATCH/BAIN
- 52 HISTORY
Photographer Ken Bell provides a stunning firsthand view of Second World War battlefields.
- 58 PEOPLE
- 60 MUSIC
Bruce Springsteen and a lineup of other stars sing in the cause of human rights.
- 62 FILMS
The Soviets mount their largest film retrospective ever.
- 64 FOTHERINGHAM

COVER

A LAND OF HATE

As a Gibraltar coroner investigated the killing last March of three IRA members at the hands of Britain's elite Special Air Service, the IRA attacked new targets in Belfast. Now entering the 35th year of its current struggle, the group, defying British efforts to crush it, has taken the lives of 27 British servicemen this year. Maclean's analyzes the IRA's resilience and explores the career of one of its Gibraltar "martyrs." *Maxwell Parrott* — 24



WORLD

GILBERT'S HAVOC

Ripping across the Caribbean, hurricane Gilbert was the mightiest storm to hit the Western Hemisphere in the 20th century. U.S. meteorologists rated it capable of causing "catastrophic damage," and as it roared through 11 countries its winds of up to 250 km/h justified their prophecy. — 31




OLYMPICS

THE GAMES BEGIN

The 24th Summer Olympics opened in Seoul with a stunning spectacle that reflects Korea's rise from a computer nation to a major economic power. Then, a record number of athletes, including Canadian world-record sprinter Ben Johnson, began the Games of Peace and Harmony. — 44



(COVER PHOTO BY JAMES MACFARLANE/MAGNUM)



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Left to right:
Sam MacNeil,
Barry Davenport,
Stephen Worsfold



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PURE VIRGIN WOOL



PULL THE WOOL OVER

LETTERS

ACCESS TO HOMES

Your editorial "True 'dream homes'" (Once the editor's desk, Aug. 15) and your suggestions for mortgage interest deductibility raise some interesting questions. How do you propose to fund this massive reduction in income tax revenue to the treasury? By a major increase in tax rates for all Canadians, effectively raising credits to subsidize homeowners? Similar policies in the United States have not made home ownership more accessible but have encouraged excessive debt, high and low savings rates and have helped put their economy in a highly vulnerable state.

C. Graham Toth,
Ottawa

Home prices in Canada are asked forcing many Canadians out of the marketplace as a consequence of the attraction of housing supply and consumer demand. Your proposal for mortgage tax relief would increase effective demand but have less effect to supply. The main beneficiaries would be existing homeowners, whose houses would further increase in value. What is needed is not minor adjustments to the existing market but social policies that recognize the private good that motivates property developers is an substitute for relevant social policies.

Marlene Loney,
Markham, Ont.

SOUTH SEAS CONFUSION

I wish to call your attention to an error in your otherwise excellent article "Keeping the peace" (Cover, Aug. 10). I quote, "Endless crises took Canadians to New Guinea in 1962 to help administer the South Pacific island during its transition from Dutch colony to independence." To suggest that the former colony of Dutch New Guinea became independent is like saying that Newfoundland or the Western Sahara became independent. The present independent nation of Papua New Guinea (which occupies the eastern half of the island of New Guinea) was never ruled by the Dutch; it was administered by Australia until it gained independence in 1975. The western side of the island, which was a Dutch colony, is now known as Timor-Leste and is not independent, but rather part of Indonesia.

John C. Barry,
Ottawa, Ont.

HISTORY LESSONS

I read with interest your article "The lessons of history" (Canada, Aug. 8). As a history teacher, I am glad to see the historical pricing the treatment it deserves in at



Home buyer: prohibitive housing costs

least some part of the Canadian school system I wondered, however, if the new course will discuss the Holocaust as an isolated event or will it mention the suffering of such peoples as the native people of the New World after European discovery, the Irish during the famine, the Armenians during the First World War and the Ukrainians last year under Stalin. These other events should

not inspire the horror of the Holocaust, but neither should the Holocaust allow us to forget all the other "Holocausts."

Edward F. Slack,
St. John's, Nfld.

INCREDIBLE ARROGANCE

In reference to Peter Newman's article "An outburst as Liberal arrogance" (Ottawa News, Aug. 8), I have not lived long enough to remember the arrogance of Pearson's government or Trudeau's early 1970s administration. I must thank Mr. Newman for educating me. However, I had to see the connection between Pearson's 1965 election-night comment and Turner's current free trade stalling strategy. Turner obviously feels that on the issue of such magnitude, the citizens of Canada should have some input. It seems to me that Mulroney is the one with the incredible amount of arrogance, when he appears to feel that he can share his free trade agreement down our throats.

Editha Sepulveda,
Sassanover, Minn.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should attach name and address. Senders assume responsibility for return of letters to the Editor. Material is accepted on the basis of 100 words. Senders assume responsibility for return of letters to the Editor. Senders assume responsibility for return of letters to the Editor. Senders assume responsibility for return of letters to the Editor.

PASSAGES

DIED: Newfoundland athlete Ford Hayward, 77, among the first people to carry the Olympic torch in this year's annual Canada relay before the 1988 Calgary Winter Games, in St. John's, by drowning. Hayward, the first Newfoundlanders to participate as the Olympic for Canada, swam up to the gruelling 50-km walk at the 1952 Helsinki Games. Thorax stricken by leg cramps, Hayward collapsed in the run and passed 25th. Last November, he and former Olympic gold medal figure skater Barbara Ann Scott-Kling jointly navigated the 30-day Olympic torch run in St. John's. Hayward's body was found on the shore of a pond near his home in St. John's.



RUINED: Patrick Kennedy, 41, son of Massachusetts Senator Edward Kennedy, is the Rhode Island state legislator by virtue of passing the Democratic party primary recently, a Providence College philosophy student; faces no opposition in the November general election.

DIED: Former metro supreme commander Gen. Louis Norwood, 81, whose criticism of government policy in 1963 helped to precipitate the defeat of John Diefenbaker's Conservatives, of a heart attack, in a Toronto, Ont., hospital. During a farewell visit to Ottawa—just days after his retirement from NORC—Norwood asserted that Canada was committed to arming its nuclear forces with nuclear warheads, contrary to Diefenbaker's position that his government's antinuclear stand was consistent

with Canada's military obligations. Norwood's comments led to a cabinet split over defence policy, the passing of a non-nuclear defence motion in Parliament, three cabinet resignations—including George Meles. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's veteran affairs minister until his retirement last month—and, finally, the election of a Liberal minority government under Lester Pearson.

DIVORCING: Gosh Prime Minister Andrew Paenndron, 69, after 37 years of marriage, according to a government spokesman Paenndron, who taught economics at Toronto's York University from 1969 to 1974 while Gosh was ruled by a military dictatorship, has been romantically linked with a 34-year-old married former flight attendant for the past year.

OPENING NOTES

Pierre Trudeau on a shopping spree, Peter Mansbridge in disguise, Ronald Reagan under fire

CLOTHES MAKE THE MAN

Pierre Elliott Trudeau (who always wears a bit of a dandy, during his years in the political limelight, the former prime minister was a decidedly unconservative dresser, often stepping out in a black cap and bow tie. Now, in his new role as leader of exiled oppositionists in exotic locales, Trudeau is once again displaying his taste for fashionable clothes. In October, the Montreal lawyer will spend 18 days travelling through remote, mountainous regions of Kashmir and Bhutan with such illustrious companions as explorer Joe Macdonald and Laurie Shudler, the first Canadian to reach the summit of Mount Everest.



Trudeau: bright red bow tie

To suit himself for the trip, Trudeau recently visited the warehouse of a Montreal clothing firm. There, he chose \$1,015 worth of outdoor wear in the trendy Patagonia line. His purchases included a set of bright red long johns (\$70), a set of fleecy-wool gear with poncho blue trim (jackets \$400, pants \$150), three polo shirts in shades of orange, gold and cornflower blue (\$60 each) and one pair of pleated black trousers (\$70). Informing that there were no changing rooms, Trudeau shrugged, casually unbuttoned his trousers and tried on his new gear in the open warehouse. He was wearing like Jockey shorts. When he proffered his Visa credit card, he was offered a discount that reduced the bill to \$557.30. Trudeau quickly accepted, confessing that his legendary vagabondism was just as strong as his sense of style.

The bald truth at the top

Like at the top is sweet for L. Peter Mansbridge. At the age of 43, he enjoys status, celebrity and a yearly salary of at least \$300,000 as the anchorman for CBC-TV's highly rated program *The National*. But in a medium that frequently selects its presenters for their appearance—the so-called hair-seekers list—Mansbridge has a problem: his head hair is rapidly receding. To disguise that, Mansbridge has taken action on his own behalf. He explains Pat-Cole makeup to his way to reduce the reflection from camera lights. But some viewers have detected the cleverly applied camouflage. Last month, the state of New Jersey's law was the subject of a spirited on-air discussion as a Montreal radio station, CBC-TV's own makeup experts, who say that they would be willing to apply their



Mansbridge: the same problem as Bert Reynolds

skills to his sparse locks and help him appear more natural, are now urging him to consider using makeup that contains hot brown and orange. If that fails, he may have to invest in the Bert Reynolds solution, a hairpiece. Sky sued.

A VOTE FOR WEIGHT LOSS

Treasury Board president Patricia Carney shocked her Conservative colleagues recently when she announced that, because of health problems, she might not run in the next federal election. "Mrs. Minershaft," as she calls herself, frequently complains about chronic back pain. But both her doctor and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney have suggested that a strict diet might be the solution to the problem. The Tories have persuaded her to run again, but she has left no given there the big campaign promise: a cutback on consumption.



Weston: a conspicuous shortage of Liberal partygoers

BEHAVING STRICTLY BY THE BOOK

When Greg Weston's *Days of Error* was officially launched in Ottawa last week, few Liberals joined in the celebration. In fact, only one Ont. MP attended the celebration. Soledad de Canada, the disgraced member for Toronto's Eglinton-Lawrence riding. Meanwhile, party loyalists have alleged that Jacques Corbin, chairman of McGraw-Hill's Kingston Ltd., will review a Senate vote to return the publishing biography of Liberal leader

John Turner. But Corbin, a Montreal lawyer and friend of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, dismissed that possibility. He said, "That is not the book." In any event, many Liberals want to reach their own conclusions about the book. Mulroney, after it arrived at a Montreal Toronto store, Liberal strategist Suzanne Keith Davis rushed in and bought the first copy. Weston may get mixed reviews from the faithful Liberals—but he clearly has their attention.



Shulman: extending the life-span of pets

Fountains of youth

Dr. Morton Shulman has a new crusade, extending the life-span of cats, dogs and other pets. The 63-year-old former cancer sufferer and Ontario MPP is currently a successful investor. But in 1983, he developed Parkinson's disease, a progressive nerve disorder that he says drove him to contemplate suicide. For Shulman, scientists took the form of Dr. Degreyl. Developed by a Hungarian doctor, the drug prevents such characteristics as uncontrollable muscle tremors and loss of strength. Shulman was so impressed by the drug that he donated the Canadian rights to distribute it to Canadian physicians. In the countless U.S. researchers who administered Degreyl to laboratory rats found that the drug increased the animal's life span in many cases doubling it to about four years. Recognizing the extraordinary potential of that discovery, Shulman is now about to sign a deal with a pet food company to add Degreyl to its products. Eventually—after the completion of clinical trials—Shulman says he hopes the Degreyl will be used to extend human life spans. Asked Shulman, "We might even see the brand name Ponce de Leon." For the moment, however, humans are restricted from the fountain of youth.

Tarnishing a decent name

The *Heritage* Bookstore are not amused. The group of 20 Charlotteville natives, who spend their spare time making traditional handkerchiefs, feel that another group of women "from away"—or off-island—has caused them some embarrassment. Two so-called escort services have recently opened for business on Prince Edward Island. The rag bankers and other islanders say that blatant one-day-a-week operations on Anne of Green Gables' home had could tarnish their province's wholesome image. Still, the *Heritage* Bookstore are resolute—they refuse to change their name.

POPCORN, MR. PRESIDENT?

In March, 1987, as Ottawa prepared for the April summit between President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, several presidential aides were considering inspecting their boss. The reason their conviction that the two countries should be severely depressed Reagan, making him unfit for office. According to leaked memos, some aides felt that Reagan was lazy and ineffective, only interested in watching television and movies. Eventually, Howard Baker, then White House chief of staff, rejected the inspection proposal. The President may not have recovered entirely, however, when he reached Ottawa. His comment on odd rules: "You not against it. I'd like a total reduction of it."

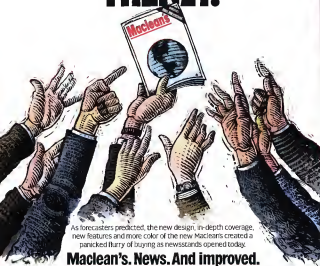
A SLIP OF THE TONGUE

Four months after the New Brunswick lost the Maritime election, Howard Spring is busy planning the launch of his political career. The former premier attempts to run federally in the next election in the riding of Selkirk, a constituency that sprawls northeast from the suburbs of Winnipeg. While his supporters welcome his return, many are apprehensive about his appointment. Spring's tendency to speak metaphorically is renowned. Last spring, he is tried to inspire his disheartened troops to fight the election that they would ultimately lose, the insider-trader's order declared. "It wasn't a close walk."



This will be a tough election. We will have to expose ourselves more and really run the risk. "It wasn't a close walk," because collector's items around NDP members across western Canada. Grating, indeed, for a politician starting over.

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A magnetic land of contradictions

BY DIANE FRANCIS

The couple held hands and gazed softly at a corner table in the sidewalk café. Patricia took little notes of them as they sat there in the gentle Mediterranean breeze. But it was about 20 years old and very much in love that as they rose to pay their check, the girl's life subsided—she became visible, lying across her back and loaded with enough ammunition to murder everyone in sight. Minutes later, a man wearing a parallelogram pushed a glass toward a shopping mall—he had a pistol sticking out of his pants.

Welcome to Israel. The young girl was a soldier on leave, and military personnel cannot leave their government-issued guns behind anywhere, even to sip red wine and flirt with a sweetheart in a café in Tel Aviv. The man lived on the outskirts of town, where a gun is a necessity.

Israel is more of an armed camp than ever as it celebrates its 41st year as a sovereign state. After decades of living off Arab donations and annual contributions, the country remains under siege. As perhaps before a state born at Balfour, one of the risks of progress for its language is a rift in the camp. And this year, due to the escalating violence by Arab extremists within its borders, the annual army reserve duty required of able-bodied men up to the age of 52 was boosted to two months from one month.

Such cautions are terribly unfortunate. I have long been a supporter of Israel's right to exist. This year, for the first time, I was there and observed firsthand what an economic, political and moral miracle it is, a thriving yet mostly free society carved out of wasteland. Israel stands alone as the only democratic system that works in an otherwise repressive empire of the world. Its people are hardworking, educated and friendly—and an economy is just starting to swell, thanks in part, to a free trade deal with the United States and Anglo help from Canadians

Among the vivid images to strike a visitor to Israel: guns, beauty and a palpable Canadian presence

and many others. But its leaders must come to terms with the desire of its Arab residents for a homeland of their own.

My son and I stayed at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem, former headquarters of the British High Command before 1948, the year of independence. Our stay was ritual: around that time, after a bombing attack by a gang of Jewish terrorists who were fighting for independence, basically, a member of that same gang was Nofel Pease Press writer and former Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin. He was fighting for the same right to a homeland as Arab extremists are today.

While he is a race of reason now in their despite, many of the country's citizens still hold to the notion.

Our hotel was half-empty. Tourism, we discovered, have been frightened away from Israel. Americans are few in number here, Russians are more common, however, and there were many rooms occupied by Canadians. This is hardly surprising. Canada's role in the development of Israel has been very significant. While the United States is content with leading Israel the lion's share of its diplomatic support, it may not seem to know that Canadians are the world's highest

per capita purchasers of State of Israel bonds, which subsidize the government by paying a discounted interest rate in most cases. Some \$11 billion worth of these bonds have been sold since they were introduced in 1951 to help build schools, dams, highways, roads, hospitals and other needed projects. All of Canada's chartered banks own such bonds in their portfolios.

The Canadian presence is most evident outside Tel Aviv at a large kibbutz construction area called "Canada Park." While Jewish colonies and barbed wire, it looks like a Canadian provincial park minus the grocery—olive trees and shrubs are the only vegetation. Inscribed on a sign beneath the park entrance are names of kibbutzim—Zeresh and Papp Tzavounim of "Canada." Other nearby Canadian kibbutzes such as the Be'erotim and Be'erotim have been generous over the years.

Despite such aid from other nations, Israel was in a mess by 1984. Inflation was skyrocketing at an annual rate of 442 per cent, government spending was out of control and interest rates were high. Part of the problem had been getting any national resources past the 15-party Knesset, the Israeli parliament. But by July, 1984, an economic emergency plan was proposed, and the Israeli government decided to move more than a year old. Wages and prices were frozen, subsidies on consumer goods were severely cut, and the shchel was abolished. And this year, for the first time, citizens began to enjoy the benefits of the government economy—without considering the exclusion of other nations.

For the past two months the world's newspapers and networks have graphically portrayed the violent process of Arab living in Israel who want a homeland of their own. Much protests have been met with harshness—any sanctuary home—from the Israeli military. This has not only cost Israeli police among North American supporters like regard but has frightened away both the students and religious pilgrims whose visits have been a cornerstone of Israel's economy.

These fears are relatively unfounded, statistically speaking. Israel, in reality, is still safer than most large U.S. cities. Some 250 people in Israel, a country of 4.5 million, were slain during the conflicts of the past few months. While tragic, this is roughly one-twelfth the murder rate in Detroit. The violence has been restricted to the West Bank area and the Arab quarter of the walled portion of Old Jerusalem.

But the potential for greater violence is always present—in the gas, carried by the young Israeli girl at the café, in the suicidal mood of workshops spilling out of the mosques on Friday, the Muslim Sabbath. And one day, this, driving through an Arab village outside Jerusalem, my friends and I were greeted with waves from Arab children at play. But as a nearby hill, a rooftop was occupied by three armed Israeli soldiers, stationed with a brief-eye view of the village below.

BAD-LUCK HARVEST

**DUST-DRY SOIL,
DWARF CROPS
AND HARD TIMES
FOLLOW THE WORST
PRAIRIE DROUGHT
IN MEMORY**

The summer was scorching, with its scorching heat and dust-blown haze. The images of human failure were also heartbreaking: farmers standing in their fields, braving the dust-dry soil and dry between their fingers as withered crops that should have been waist-high barely brushed their ankles. Now, with the approach of autumn, there is a grim reality to harvest time: there is a grim reality to harvest time as much of the Prairie as farmers in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba reap the meagre crops that survived what some of them call the worst drought in memory. It is also a time of cruel irony—after years of low wheat prices, the drought has peaked prices up. But few farmers will be in a position to take advantage of that. In the Peace River, near the town of Peace River, a very good yield that he attributes to sudden and violent thunderstorms in early May and June. But on his other piece of land, baked brown by the sun, he says that yield has been substantially less—as low as 19 bushels per acre. "Everyone is saying that it seems to be the lack of the dew," Holland said.

But the poor harvest, which Canadian Wheat Board officials say could leave Canadian producers with a 15-to-20-ton shortfall from 1987 export levels of 32 million tons, has surprised no one. An unusually mild and wet spring, when in 1987 resulted in good moisture levels already well below normal at the spring. Then, during a rainless and apparently hot summer, the drought tight-

er for Peace River, that, like many devastated western farmers, he can look across the gently rolling Saskatchewan landscape and see, a few kilometres away, neighbours with crops that are better than his. "Timing this year was everything," Ponsart said. "The lucky ones got a thunderstorm just at the right time—and they are going to do all right."

That phenomenon has been repeated across the Prairies, from the Red River Valley south of Winnipeg to the northern reaches of Alberta. While hot, dry weather scorched much of the area, there were pockets that received enough rainfall at critical times to save some of the crops. So erratic was the drought pattern that a farmer could have drought on one part of his property while another part was the beneficiary of an unexpected shower.

Gerald Holland farms two separate parcels of land near Assiniboia, Sask., 75 km southwest of Regina. But although these properties are only 26 km apart, there were dramatically different results. On the 700 acres that surround his home, Holland has been harvesting as many as 30 bushels of durum wheat per acre, a very good yield that he attributes to sudden and violent thunderstorms in early May and June. But on his other piece of land, baked brown by the sun, he says that yield has been substantially less—as low as 19 bushels per acre. "Everyone is saying that it seems to be the lack of the dew," Holland said.

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Holland: sudden showers helped



Forecast: with no wheat to sell, there is a cruel irony in the rising prices

ened its grip on the bad street weeks. Average temperatures were up another 10 degrees in the Prairies—Regina, rising to 22.6°C (72.7°F) in June from an average of 15.9°C (60.6°F) in preceding years. And for that same month, rainfall was down in the

west as dry as the bad street weeks.

Regina sees to be little as 14 inches from an average of three inches in past years. In addition to starting the crops, the drought also forced many cattle farmers to ship their herds to previously abandoned pastures where water was available—in some cases hundreds of kilometres away. In the meantime, with ponds and wells gone dry, governments were forced to step in with emergency aid for farmers who needed to haul water or for communities dipping into to replenish their dwindling reservoirs. In Saskatchewan, alone, the government set aside an additional \$8.6 million in June for well-drilling assistance. The province has received more than 2,500 applications so far this year compared with only 663 for all of 1987.

For those farmers who are lucky enough to have acceptable yields this fall, the drought may result in a windfall. After years of low grain prices—partially a result of international subsidies that have kept prices down—the reduced grain stocks across North America have already pushed prices up by as much as \$70 a ton. Indeed, the current asking price for a ton of top-grade white wheat is about \$250—a 35-per-cent increase over the May price of \$188. And for his part, Sean Stacey, information officer at the Canadian Wheat Board in Winnipeg, says that those price increases are a direct reflection

of the scarcity created by the drought. Sean Stacey: "We are in a very sharply reduced exportable supply situation."

At the same time, the impact of the drought is clearly being felt throughout the western economy. At the Lake Superior port of Thunder Bay, Ont., which handles up to 50 per cent of Canadian international and domestic wheat shipments, a total of 460 grain handlers, railway workers and others directly associated with grain handling have been laid off. So far this year, 7.5 million tons of grain have been shipped through Thunder Bay—down 12 per cent from the 8.6 million tons shipped by the same time last year. And in a chilling prediction, Thunder Bay Harbour Commission controller William Trushchak told Maritime's that the worst is still to come. "People were holding back deliveries because of the drought, hoping the price would come up," he said. "What we are concerned about is next year—when there won't be anything to deliver from this year's crop."

On the Prairies, the adverse effects of the drought are abundantly evident. In Roseburg, Sask., 270 km northwest of Regina, Robert McNish said that farmers, surprised first by low prices and now hit with a drought, do not have money to spend—not that a falling down through the economy. McNish, who owns a newspaper store on Main Street, said that he is planning to at-

tribute to the economy by the drought. Sean Stacey: "We are in a very sharply reduced exportable supply situation."

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National Notes

PRICE AT THE POST OFFICE

After a 21-day strike, members of the Union of Postal Communications voted Wednesday in favor of the latest Canada Post offer. It gave the postal unionists greater job security, but not the immediate reduction in their workload that they had been demanding.

QUIRIES IN NOVA SCOTIA

New Scotia's Liberal opposition demanded that the state investigate the 1991 decision by four Canadian banks to write off more than \$300,000 in loans to provincial cabinet minister Robert Thibault.

A STRIKE IN B.C.

British Columbia's 27,000 civil servants went on strike when talks broke down at midnight on Sept. 16 after union and government negotiators failed to agree on wages.

UNITED CHURCH DIVISIONS

As the controversy continued to grow over the United Church's recent statement allowing the ordination of homosexuals, United Church minister Rev. Thomas VanderSchueren said that he and most of his Ontario, Ont., congregation will leave the church because of their opposition to that decision.

CROSSING LEAVE OF HIS

Trade Minister John Crosbie strongly criticized fellow Jews from European Community countries that have visited anti-semitic demonstrations, only hours after Prime Minister said that it was benefiting talks with Canada over Atlantic fishing rights.

THE SHARPE ROADSHOW

The Alberta government will send a tight-rope act across the country to promote waste reform.

SLOW PHONES

Federal election candidates needing telephone calls for their campaign headquarters could be disappointed if an eight-hour-long strike by Bell Canada operators and technicians is still on as Ontario, Quebec and parts of the Northwest Territories when an election is called. The politicians would have to join the list of customers waiting for phones.

A DRUG-RELATED BAN

A new law banning the sale of drug accessories in Canada went into effect on Sept. 12. People caught selling items such as cocaine spoons and health pills face fines of up to \$100,000 and jail terms of as long as six months.



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that a shrewd sales show of new revenue in fisheries and wildlife. But he added that show is not likely to lead to many orders from the merchants who stand. "Everyone tells the fishermen that they will come, but only to look and maybe buy later," McNeil said. "Believe, people would do their buying right at the show."

While small-town merchants are suffering, the one business that is probably bearing the biggest brunt of the drought is the farm machinery industry. Traditionally, farm equipment sales have been the business backbone of most Prairie towns. Although no industry-wide figures are available yet for this year, Murray Weir of Waterloo, Ont., president of the Saskatchewan-Massachusetts Equipment Dealers' Association, said that this year is one of the worst he has seen in 31 years in the business. Weir estimated that seasonal sales for such "big-iron items" as combines and tractors are down by more than 50 per cent from 1987. And, he added, "I don't forget last year was not very good either."

Still, most farmers will be protected from the more extreme ravages of the drought. The Western Grain Stabilization Fund, paid into by farmers, is expected to give an estimated \$1 billion to Prairie farmers suffering as a result of the drought. Farmers will also receive about \$300 million in federal and provincial crop insurance payments. Among many farmers, there has also been a strong sense that, with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney poised to call an election, further help will be forthcoming from Ottawa. Indeed, in 1986—a year of particularly low prices—the federal government established a precedent by raising a \$1-billion farm deficiency payment that was divided between all farmers who had crops planted that year. Now, federal officials are expected to announce a further \$1.5-billion drought relief package within the next few weeks.

That package, though, may not offer the sort of widespread relief that many in the West are hoping for. Finance Minister Michael Wilson has already said that such a support package—if it comes—will only be awarded for those hit hardest by the drought. But whatever the details, Harley Parks, a professor of agricultural economics at the University of Saskatchewan, said that something is needed to see the farm economy through the winter until next spring, when seeding can again begin. Bad Parties:

"The government needs to ensure that any money it provides flows into the farm economy for things like equipment and fertilizer. We do not want to see it simply going to pay down debt." Indeed, the drought has clearly deepened the crisis in Canadian agriculture. Worst Parties: "Nothing is moving out there. We are losing our economy." For farmers like Jacques Proulx, such dire predictions only add to the despair of the dust-bowl summer of 1988.

DALE KESLER in Regina



Mulroney headed north at the Prime Minister makes a series of appointments

Shuffling the lineup

Cabinet changes anger a key government aide

People reacting to an election call were disappointed: Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said last week that he would not put his government on the line with the voters until legislation on day care and broad casting had been passed. But the Prime Minister gave his own cautions, the opposition and voters something to think about in the run-up to an election, now widely expected to be called for some time in November. In a major shuffle of his 40-member cabinet, he named Ontario MP John McMillan as minister of state for housing and routine MP Shirley Macdonald as minister of state for the justice transport post. As well, the Prime Minister made forestry and industrialization his cabinet departments, naming British Columbia MP Gerry St. Germain and Quebec MP Gerry Rizer respectively to those ministries. But behind-the-scenes battles played the party.

Agriculture Minister John Ware strongly disagreed from the cabinet last week. That move closely surprised Mulroney, who replaced Ware with Deputy Prime Minister Donald Marshall. But Mulroney's move angered that Mulroney's senior cabinet adviser, Clinton Camp, vehemently opposed the appointment made last week—Saskatchewan MP Gerald Merrifield as minister responsible for the Atlantic Canada Opportunity Agency.

That agency is responsible for Atlantic regional development. But during a heated telephone conversation before the shuffle, Camp told Mulroney that the post should go to Senator Lowell Murray, chief Tory campaign

strategist. Camp said that Murray would be a better candidate in any battle with hands with New South Premier John Buchanan. At week's end, Camp left Ottawa for his New Brunswick cottage. "To consider his future as the Tory team," as a friend put it.

For his part, Ware put out word that he resigned because he wanted to return to dairy farming in St. Thomas, Ont. But cabinet insiders added that Ware, first elected in 1972, had also voiced uneasiness about the Canada-U.S. free trade accord and feared a backlash to the accord among voters in his southern Ontario riding. At last, they said that Ware was better about Mulroney's intent to include him in the cabinet's influential priorities and planning committee, effectively the senior cabinet.

By delaying the election call, Mulroney appeared to be trying to buy time to complete his legislative agenda and to take advantage of his party's growing standing. The latest Gallup poll, released last week, showed the Tories with 37 per cent, leading the Liberals, who stood at 35 per cent. But the Tories also had private polls that show them losing support in southern Ontario and British Columbia—a weakness that could cost them a majority government. Mulroney could only hope that the cabinet changes, seemingly designed to strengthen support for Conservatives in areas where they may need help, would help to shore up his party's fortunes.

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Promises, promises

Critics assail the Tory spending spree

In the glass towers of the country's financial heartland, some of the money lenders at Toronto's Bay Street are looking at an informal evening tab. The subject of their calculations: the mounting level of spending begun by the federal Conservative government

in the weeks preceding the Jan. 31-fresh by-election in Quebec on June 22. By the time Secretary of State Lucien Bouchard earned the day for the Times, \$4 billion in new projects had been announced for the evening. Since then, the Prime Minister and 27 cabinet ministers have travelled the country, promising funds for projects including multi-colouration, drought relief, forestry and, across small businesses. With an election call expected this fall, the promises now total about \$4 billion—made from another \$4 billion that the government has budgeted to purchase a fleet of nuclear-powered submarines. As a result, senior business executives interviewed by Maclean's say that the government may have lost control of spending. And a Toronto-based senior brokerage executive who, in part because he is a Tory supporter,

resists. They include: \$26 million in additional financing to the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.; \$5 million to establish a national review board to monitor Canada Post; \$115 million to clean up the polluted St. Lawrence River; \$129 million for AIDS research; \$900,000 to



Getty (left), Manikowski, Devine (right) roughly \$5 billion for pre-election projects

"The next federal minister is going to inherit a dog's breakfast."

Pre-election spending sprees are not unusual. But the Conservative government has clearly loosened the public purse strings with unvetted decisions. And many of the promises involve long-term financial commitments—some as long as 30 years. As a result, both Liberals and New Democrats—who will themselves be making promises during the election campaign—have criticized the Tory policy announcements as blatant attempts to buy votes, particularly in areas where they say Tory support is weak. At the same time, some economists and analysts say that the massive impact of the government's expensive promises has been negative. If those promises continue during the election, they caution, those long-term commitments will make deficit reduction difficult—and may slow down the economy.

The Mulroney government's pre-election promises appear to a wide range of critics

increase federal government advertising in the ethnic media and last week, an offer of \$10 million for preservation of a fragile Toronto-area river valley as a conservation area.

But much of the criticism has been directed at the government's long-term plans for energy megaprojects in Western Canada and Newfoundland. Earlier this month, Deputy Prime Minister Donald Manikowski joined Alberta Premier Donald Getty and Saskatchewan Premier Grant Devine to announce that Ottawa will provide more than \$400 million to help finance the construction of a \$1.3-billion heavy-oil upgrade—which will transform heavy oil into light oil—in Lloydminster, a town on the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. On July 18, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced that his government would commit \$3.2 billion to developing the Hibernia oilfield off the coast of Newfoundland—the largest and most expensive project of its kind in Canada.

The concern among some economists is whether the government has sacrificed fiscal prudence for political gain. One reason for this concern is that Ottawa is locking itself into long-term projects that may now appear relatively easy to fund only because the economy is performing well and government revenues are up. "They have used up most of the room to manoeuvre if the economy does not perform well in the next few years," said Edward Carmichael, vice-president of the C. B. Howe Institute, an independent Toronto-based think-tank. Said William Mackenzie, dean of the business school at the University of Manitoba: "If the spending were to contin-

ue, then I would be worried." Added Mackenzie, a former senior vice-president at the Bank of Nova Scotia: "I still find it hard to get enthusiastic about the program because they are not good situations." The Liberals and the NDP will also be making promises during an election campaign. But officials of both parties say that they will not renege on the cost of their pledges before the campaign. Spokesmen for the NDP say that the party has not even added up the costs of its platform, while the Liberals will not reveal the final tab for the more than 40 policy announcements that John Turner is expected to unveil during the campaign. For Canadians, the scenario is growing louder: promises, promises—or, in a reversal of Jeffersonian Trade Minister John Crocker's celebrated phrase, short-term gain for possible long-term pain.

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Return to St-Basile

After 18 days away, uncertainty lingers

The homecoming was bittersweet. On Sept. 16, after 18 days of living in hotels and with friends, computer programmer Jean-Pierre Girard, his wife and two children moved back into their long-term home at 172 de la Montagne St. They were among 3,000 residents of St-Basile-le-Grand, Que., and two other south shore communities near Montreal who were allowed to return home after authorities declared the end of a risk emergency. Girard and his wife, clearly happy to be home, promptly began household chores, including eating neglected leaves and washing cars. But last week, as residents mused over what compensation they

Many residents are worried about long-term health risks from the big warehouse fire

could hope to receive from the Quebec government, all was not yet well in the troubled community 40 km southeast of Montreal. Still, Girard two days after his return. "We still have not seen the birds come back. People are wondering why there are no birds."

The same absence of songbirds in the area was only one sign last week of the effects of the Aug. 23 fire at a dilapidated warehouse containing barrels of oil laced with the toxic polychlorinated biphenyls. PCBs are known to cause birth defects and liver damage and, in laboratory tests, have caused cancer in animals. And while many residents expressed their concerns about long-term health risks from the fire, the Quebec government got on with a measure and costly clean-up job. Indeed, 3,600 barrels of toxic liquids remained in the badly damaged warehouse, and since the Aug. 23 blast, firemen had been called back to the scene three times to deal with small fires. The exterior of all homes in the area also still had to be decontaminated. As well, officials said on Sept. 9 that tainted fish, vegetables and grains from surrounding farms would be burned.

Also under debate was the issue of who was ultimately responsible for the disaster—

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and the question of what compensation, if any, the displaced residents would receive for having to move out of their homes for almost three weeks. Although some lawsuits have already been launched, officials at the Quebec bar association worried that resorting to the courts could result in a legal quagmire and advised residents to negotiate a compensation package with the Quebec government. At the same time, local community-service clinics were gearing up last week for follow-up programs to help people deal with what could be years of stressful legal battles, financial and psychological difficulties and health concerns related to the fire and evacuation.

Indeed, such concerns have cast a pall over St-Basile, St-Jules and St-Basile—usually quiet, middle-class bedroom communities where the majority of residents commute daily to jobs in Montreal. On Sept. 15, officials

A legal battle looms over what compensation—if any—St-Basile's residents will receive

tried to allay some of the fears by releasing the findings of a panel of 10 scientists—including experts from the Geneva-based World Health Organization—before allowing people to go home. The experts, hurriedly assembled by the Quebec government, concluded unanimously after exhaustive testing of soil, air and water that the cloud of toxic smoke from the fire had done less damage than had at first been feared. The scientists declared in their report that the interiors of houses in the affected area were not contaminated. And Quebec Environment Minister Clifford Lacroix said that the scientists had detected only minor smoke traces of PCBs, of "harm and there." Accordingly, the government ordered that all homes be professionally cleaned and that all crops in the adjacent rich farming country be destroyed.

Most residents of the St-Basile area reacted at first in raptures to their homes. Twenty-eight hours after the all-clear signal, more than 90 per cent of them had left their temporary quarters and cleaned the passes at police checkpoints that allowed them into the secured area. Quebec Police Force officers who supervised the housecleaning operation said their crews were on reports of serious problems, looking for damage to homes. One declared Jalisco, Capital of Champagne Street, who has two children and is pregnant with a third: "It was not so easy experience, but all of us just want to get things back to normal."

About 40 families initially refused to go home, saying they were not convinced that the danger was passed. But by the middle of last week, after more meetings with scientists and government officials, most

members of that group had decided to go home. "We have been reassured that there is no danger now," said Doree Piquin, the group's spokeswoman. "But a lot of us also feel that things are not exactly as they were before in our homes. Not everyone is going home with smiles on their faces."

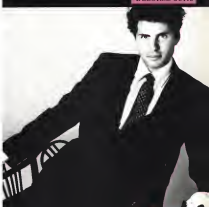
In one instance of continuing discontent, lawyers filed at least three class-action suits on behalf of residents, as well as several individual lawsuits. Lawyer Michel La Roche, an ardent resident and co-president of the local citizens' committee, told *Nouvelles* that the main targets for lawsuits would be the inadequacy of St-Basile, the warehouse owner, the Quebec government and Hydro-Quebec, whose PCB-laced oil was stored inside the warehouse. But La Roche, and several other lawyers, warned residents that lawsuits would be long and very risky affairs.

Indeed, in the wake of the fire, officials at the Quebec bar association said that the potential legal implications of the disaster are so enormous that they were establishing a special advice clinic for residents. The bar association has advised citizens to protect their future right to sue by making sure that proper notices of claims—the first step in a lawsuit—were filed with authorities before the deadlines imposed by law. As a result, several thousand such notices were filed within 25 days of the fire.

At the same time, though, the association has cautioned people against clogging the courts with unnecessary, frustrating and costly legal battles—and to negotiate a comprehensive settlement package with the Quebec government. "We feel that the normal court processes are not the proper avenue to write something like this," Guy Gillebert, the head of the bar association, told *Nouvelles*. "Trying to establish blame in court for this would be a very risky venture for most ordinary citizens and might take years."

To that end, the St-Basile citizens' committee has drawn up a list of demands that includes provisions for a special law to compensate residents for financial losses and damage to their health, even if such damage is detected years from the date of the fire. St-Basile co-president Pierre Bocharier. "None of us wants to have to go to court. All we want is what is fair."

In fact, the majority of people in the St-Basile area are awaiting an official order from the province. For its part, the Liberal government of Premier Robert Bourassa has already advanced money to residents to cover some expenses. And the government apparently has accepted the fact that it must now come home with compensation. Supply and Services Minister Gilles Robichaux, who is responsible for civil protection matters, is working with his cabinet colleagues to design what government spokesman describe as a "financial aid package" for the people of St-Basile. But there was no indication last week when the aid package would be ready or how complete the payments would be. And Sylvie Maréchal, a spokeswoman for Robichaux,



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said, "We are developing a program now to pay for people's expenses and losses, but it would surprise me economically to see anything resembling a damage settlement."

The bill for even basic losses could prove to be staggering. Temporary lodging and other material costs for the province alone, according to the preliminary total last week, cost approximately \$4 million. That figure does not include fire-fighting and decontamination costs, overtime for police and other government workers, reduced real estate sales, destruction of crops and lost business for as many as 200 businesses located inside the evacuated zone. And Marie Andrée Jobin, a provincial environment department aide: "It is too early to tally up the cost, but we are talking about millions and millions of dollars."

Meanwhile, in the wake of the fire, Quebec authorities have moved to tighten up regulations regarding the storage of PCBs in the province. There are now more than 500 PCB storage sites in Quebec, and by the end of the month, government officials say that they hope to have inspected all sites with over 100 tons of PCBs. The government also intends to inspect all smaller PCB sites by the end of November and has introduced new standards for storage sites, including complete concrete floors, noncombustible building materials and smoke, heat and burglar alarms. Violation of these standards will now result in higher fines, with the maximum increasing to \$30,000 from \$5,000 and the maximum to \$1 million from \$50,000.

At the same time, Quebec police last week continued their investigation into the business affairs of the major shareholder of the dilapidated warehouse, Marc Levy of Montreal. According to one report in the Montreal Gazette, Levy had told a business acquaintance that he was contemplating returning to Quebec from Florida—where he lives part time. Meanwhile, on Aug. 31, police charged Alain Chaplin, a 27-year-old laborer, with arson in connection with the fire, which burned out of control throughout the night of Aug. 23. Chaplin, who since his arrest has been held in Montreal's Pénitenciers Detention Centre without bail, was scheduled to have his preliminary hearing on Sept. 21.

But that was of little consequence for the people most directly affected by the disaster. Indeed, workers at the community-service clinic in the St-Basile area said that they were bracing for an expected wave of residents suffering post-disaster symptoms such as depression, anxiety and heightened family problems. In fact, clinic director Jean-Yves LeBlanc has asked the provincial government for a special budget of \$250,000 to deal with such problems over the next six months. Said LeBlanc: "People have been very anxious, and we will have to help them manage this stress situation." Still, it may be years before life in St-Basile returns to normal.

MICHAEL ROSE is St-Basile's Grand



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Controversial commune

The selling that angers Barrington Passage

The aggressive news and real-estate sales hot tourists and local residents flooding through the doors. But within a month of the Old Schoolhouse Restaurant's opening on July 5, its south shore Nova Scotia haven of Barrington Passage, it was the centre of a controversy. The restaurant and bar plans to open a Lacobonnet. "If they are not paying my wages as workmen's compensation, they have no overhead," said Viola Richardson, owner of the Severn Restaurant, one of four other businesses in Barrington Passage (population 412). "We have to struggle along paying through the nose."

Some residents, though, are clearly opposed to the Community on socioeconomic grounds. Neil West Blake, editor of *The Guardian*, a local weekly newspaper in nearby Clark's Harbour "I believe they have a plan to set up a lease to teach out to the local community and to win people into their group." Some local citizens have criticised the group in letters to *The Guardian*. Viola Richardson, owner of the Severn Restaurant, said: "Christians should not visit the school or eat at their restaurant."

For his part, Community leader Charles (Eddie) Williams denies that the restaurant is undercutting the local economy. For one thing, he points out, the although group members receive wages, profits at the restaurant must and be high enough to support the Community's members. Indeed, an estimated 100 of the restaurant's 150 seats are reserved for the community. Williams said, "I believe they have a plan to set up a lease to teach out to the local community and to win people into their group." Some local citizens have criticised the group in letters to *The Guardian*. Viola Richardson, owner of the Severn Restaurant, said: "Christians should not visit the school or eat at their restaurant."

The Community is one of several communes affiliated with the Vine Community Church, established in Charlottetown, P.E.I., in 1972 by Robert Sprague, a former general manager at a local textile factory. The Canadian branch was formed in 1983. There are now 60 members in Barrington Passage and about 2,000 others living communally in Ramona, Canada, the United States, France and New Zealand. The organization hosts its religious philosophy on a biennial symposium of the New Testament. Group members, who donate their possessions to the Community and work without wages, claim that Sprague is a modern-day apostle of Jesus Christ.

The Community has also received criticism

by citing the Bible as a justification for administering corporal punishment to children. In 1984, Vermont state officials raided the Northwest Kingdom Community Church commune, also headed by Sprague, seized all of the children and charged leaders with

child abuse. But those charges were quickly dropped in court, and the children were rehomed. And in an attempt to ease concerns in Barrington Passage, the Community recently opened a meeting in which Community women attempted to reassure about 30 local women who attended that their child-rearing techniques were sound. Barbara Williams: "We are not out to take over the town." But in the Community's impact groups in Barrington Passage, so do the concerns about where it is headed.

SELLE BINFIELD in Barrington Passage

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COLOURS

by Alexander Julian

GILBERT'S HAVOC

Like all hurricanes, it swirled clockwise out of thunderstorms clustered over warm ocean water. But as Hurricane Gilbert roared across the Caribbean last week, among devastation at its path, several meteorologists quickly realized that it was not just another storm—and they sensed a Caribbean storm of unusual warnings. On Sunday, Sept. 11, the marliners swept into Haiti and the Dominican Republic. On Monday, gathering strength, it ripped through Jamaica and the Caiman Islands, causing death and destruction. By Tuesday night, swirling toward Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, Gilbert had become the mightiest storm to hit the Western Hemisphere in the 50th century.

In its path across the Caribbean, Gilbert killed more than 500 people. But its death toll appeared likely to climb close to 380 if early reports of its devastation in northern Mexico on Saturday were borne out. It caused billions of dollars' worth of damage in 11 countries, and relief organizations rushed to provide aid. At the U.S. National Hurricane Centre near Miami, meteorologists ranked Gilbert at its worst as a Category 5 hurricane "capable of doing catastrophic damage" after measuring winds more than 160 mph and waves cresting 19 ft high. In that normal, only two Category 5 hurricanes—an unnamed 1935 storm that killed 608 people in Florida and hurricane Camille, which killed 256 people in the Mississippi Coast in 1969—have hit the United States in the years since meteorologists' records have been kept.

By the time Gilbert reached full strength on Tuesday, the storm system associated with it had already cut a 1,000-mile-wide swath across the Caribbean, forcing the evacuation of 100,000 people on Cuba's western tip and causing flooding in coastal areas as far south as Venezuela. But Jamaica and the Yucatan

THE MIGHTIEST STORM TO HIT THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE LEAVES A PATH OF DESTRUCTION

have the brunt of the hurricane's fury. Gilbert hit the eastern tip of Jamaica at 3 p.m. on Monday and swept violently across the island in a westerly direction, severing all telephone, radio and satellite communications. One eyewitness, who had taken refuge at the Wyndham Beach Hill beach hotel on Montego Bay with 1,200 other terrified tourists and local residents, later likened the storm's ferocity to "being hit by an atom bomb." Others reported flying roofs, shattered windows and beach houses blown apart by the wind. "Sixty-foot trees were up and plucked out of the earth," and Robert Coats of Vancouver, one of 750 Canadian tourists stranded on the island during the storm.

Calling it the worst disaster in the country's modern history, Jamaica Prime Minis-



Gilbert's aftermath in Jamaica: its approach caused panic and mass evacuation

ter Edward Seaga appealed for international assistance to help the island's 2.8 million residents rebuild their lives. Reconnaissance flights over remote areas, Seaga said, had confirmed that as many as four-fifths of the 500,000 houses on the island had been damaged, a quarter of them beyond repair. And assessments of damage to the island's economy worsened through the week. Jamaica's banana and poultry industries were virtually wiped out, banana farms were flooded, and high winds and heavy rains destroyed coconut and sugar cane crops. In the Kingston area, government officials opposed a door-to-door call to combat looting of businesses and homes. "Everything is a complete disaster," said Garry Morris, a Kingston resident. "We have to build a complete new Jamaica."

Canada, Brazil and the United States sent relief supplies to the battered island. In Ottawa, External

Affairs Minister Mogens Laesley pledged an immediate \$7.6 million in aid and undertook to match a further \$1 million to be raised by private humanitarian organizations across the country. Ontario offered \$100,000 in aid and a chartered Hercules cargo plane to transport supplies. Volunteer groups also responded quickly. Clothing, food and cash donations began to pour into community centres, schools and specially designated pickup points in several Canadian cities, including Calgary, Edmonton, Windsor and Montreal. In Toronto, office staff at the Jamaica-Caribbean Centre answered telephones and supervised volunteers packing goods in cartons.

More than 120,000 tourists had been evacuated from the resort island of Cozumel and the nearby town of Cancun when Gilbert slammed into the Yucatan on Wednesday with winds reaching 350 km/h. It ripped roofs off houses, leaving the coast with 124,000 tourists, flooding low-lying areas—and leaving at least 17 people dead and more than 300,000 homeless. Airports and roads were knocked out, preventing rescue workers from reaching other areas left without

water or electricity. Ramón Gasso, a resident of NuevoLaredo de Yucatán, called the North Coast area an "inferno-like, desolate peninsula."

Gilbert railed into northeastern Mexico and the U.S. Gulf Coast at week's end and, as it swept inland, was officially downgraded to a tropical depression. But it still had the strength to spawn a series of devastating tornadoes and flash floods on both sides of the Rio Grande near Monterrey, a Mexican industrial city of four million people, riping waters swept away four buses carrying as many as 160 people. At least six passengers drowned as they attempted to rescue the passengers. North of the border, high winds left a trail of devastation. But the damage was not as bad as had been feared, and thousands of Texans who had evacuated the coastal area returned to the grim task of cleaning up. In its fury almost spent, Gilbert headed north, where it was likely to weaken to little more than fair weather in the Great Lakes region by midweek.

ANS FINELAYSON with correspondents' reports

World Notes

A MOSCOW CONGRESSION

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is offering to turn the controversial Krasnoyarsk nuclear complex in southern Siberia into an international space center. That would be a major concession to the United States, which contends that the complex violates the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty ban on the superpowers from deploying anti-ballistic defense systems strategic missiles. In return, Gorbachev said that U.S. nuclear installations in Greenland and Belarus should be dismantled.

BARMA HEATS UP

Opposition leaders denounced the formation of a national Burmese government to oversee free elections amid it today, 26 years of one-party rule. Nearly 500,000 people involved in Burmese, the capital, called for the immediate resignation of the Socialist government.

TERRORISM ON TRIAL

In a Frankfurt courtroom, two past Capt. John Trumbull accused Lebanese Shiite Mohammed Ali Hamad of killing persons Robert Stables, a U.S. navy diver, during a 17-day plane hijacking in 1985. Coincidentally, Lebanese kidnappers linked to Hamad released West German hostage Ralf Godes after 30 months.

FLOOD RELIEF

As floodwaters roared in Bangladesh, the death toll from drowning, disease and starvation rose to more than 1,800. Massive relief efforts continued for as many as 38 million homeless Bangladeshis.

CHILE'S TENSE CAMPAIGN

On the 15th anniversary of the military coup in Chile that brought Gen. Augusto Pinochet to power, 10 people were shot and hundreds arrested after protesters accused the president's successor in Chile, the captain, of Oct. 5 repression. A nationwide weather protest, 72 will rule for eight more years.

SOUTH'S FRONTLINE VISIT

On his first official visit to a Brazilian black-African state, South African president P. W. Botha pledged to reverse a 1984 segregation pact with Mozambique.

PAYING UN DUES

The Bronx World House—which has withheld \$450 million since the United Nations over budgetary disputes—announced that it would immediately pay \$24 million in outstanding dues. Full arrears are expected to be paid over the next few years.



THE UNITED STATES

Dukakis strikes back

Entering the fray of negative campaigning



It was also to watch out loud-mouthed Clark Rosty in a phone booth only to emerge as a startled man in a Supermen cape. On a visit to a tank battery outside Detroit last week, Democratic presidential nominee Michael Dukakis disappeared into a gasoline shed and came out in a green army uniform and a grey fox suit, taking the guesser's level of an M-1 battle tank. As Dukakis proudly gripped the handle of a 7.62-mm machine gun, the tank rumbled off toward a grassy field, belching smoke. Then, with its 135-mm cannons pointing straight ahead and Dukakis flanking a mischievous grin, the driver charged the candidate's trailing media corps, jolting it as they only foot lanes started network camera crews.

For Dukakis, the charge was an spontaneous protest. After weeks of attacks from Republicans, rival George Bush for being soft on defense and gun control, the Massachusetts governor in a new incarnation—*The New York Times* called him "Macho Mike"—was striking back. Kicking off a series of roughly worded speeches on national security against a backdrop of enormous American flags, Dukakis counter-attacked with an assault on Bush's negative campaign tactics. But after declaring that "the American people can smell the garbage," he promptly fired off some stinging attacks of his own. His balanced bill offensive was a desperate attempt to play his ratings from plugging history in public opinion polls: according to a Sept. 14 CNN poll, the Democrat's 16-point lead over Bush had been transferred into an eight-point gap for the vice president in just over a month.

At the same time, Dukakis's tank ride was merely the most blatant example of the candidate's pitched battle for the top slot on nightly television newscasts. In fact, most analysts blame that struggle and the war of the television clip for turning this year's presidential race into what national news analyst Gene LaRocca,

director of Washington's independent Center for Defense Information, calls "one of the dirtiest political campaigns" in history.

The accusations have been in subtle subliminal as the candidate. When Bush branded Dukakis a "canine-carrying" member of the American Civil Liberties Union, his language appeared to be a code word reminding right-wing voters of the "card-carrying" Communist



Dukakis riding a tank: did I look like I belonged up there?

party members vilified by Senator Joseph McCarthy in the televised witch hunts of the 1950s. And when he claimed that Dukakis "shook a small cannon in something you find in the Jane Fonda Vietnam Book," Bush was pointedly linking his Democratic rival with a left-wing actor when many Americans have never forgiven for her trip to Hanoi at the height of the Vietnam War.

At the same time, Bush's attempts to question Dukakis's affection for his country with a prolonged assault on his 1977 vote of a law requiring his Massachusetts teachers to lead their classes in the traditional pledge of allegiance to the United States. Not since the 1962 election—when vice-presidential candi-

date Richard Nixon called Democratic presidential nominee Hubert H. Humphrey a "traitor"—had one campaign insult the man of its opponent's patriotism. And even Nixon, a repeat attract to the Bush campaign, has publicly criticized this year's level of negativity. But some observers saw in Bush's public assault—"What is it about the plague of allegations that spoils him so much?"—a hidden agenda. While socialist Philip Bush in last week's issue of *The New York Times*, "Why is he turning the Pledge of Allegiance into a loyalty test? Why, exactly, has he assailed on the schoolroom, most dangerous theme avoided? He is drawing attention to the area of foreign affairs, distracting from Dukakis's issue and reputation."

Rather than deflecting the attacks with a quick outburst of righteous indignation, Dukakis frustrated many Democrats, including some of his own adherents, by at first refusing to enter the negative fray. Instead, he drew himself into patriotic one-upmanship: Dukakis's advisors teams scoured to outfit Bush with flag-decked backdrops—one duly featured 75 flickering Stars and Stripes—while Bush led crowds in the pledge and claimed that flag sales had soared during the administration of Ronald Reagan. "And, my friends," the vice-presidential pick, "that is exactly the kind of America that I want to build."

But as politicians reported that Bush was setting the election agenda, Democrats avoided Dukakis's pressure and his staff's apparent despair. After an evidence of warnings that he had only weeks to turn around his campaign and a series of top-level reshuffles back home in Boston, Dukakis announced a new tactical weapon, the comeback of former manager John Sasso, the governor's close friend and political strategist, believed to be the only man whose advice

Dukakis would consistently respect. Sasso had been forced to resign last fall after admitting that he had supplied segments with videotapes—later dubbed "Clinton videos"—showing that Defense Secretary Joseph Rumsfeld had plagiarized portions of his stump speeches in the Democratic primary.

Given those credentials, many party members belied Sasso, officially named vice-chairman, as much as the Bush campaign manager Lee Atwater, a native of South Carolina who wrote his college thesis on negative campaigning. And within a week of Sasso's return, Dukakis was sharpening his campaign message and firing it to his rival. Nearly three weeks after Bush had learned less with expositions of Jane

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IBERIA

WARM TO THE EXPERIENCE

Ponds, Dukakis last week used a rally at the grounds of the Maryland state capital in Annapolis to reply that Bush's "idea of a naval exercise is throwing his campaign adverst on board." He added, "They all seem to be going over the left side of the boat." With

opposing warlike debate with wireless slogans and militaristic music blaring, Seal LaRoque "You've got this sort of Fort Sumter mentality in the United States. With 28 million living in war zones and defense contractors spread across this country, we've built into

tion stands at a crossroads facing the post-Ragan era, the campaigning has left voters with no clear idea of what course either candidate would take. "You'd like to see at least some clue on both sides," he said. "Get you search as you."

Across the country, voters, too, expressed disagreement at the campaign's tone. At Dukakis's Maryland rally, U.S. senator Donald Proulx complained that he was "not into people cutting each other down all the time," he added. "The way the candidates are going to the bottom of the barrel to find the worst things they can say about each other—it's not the way it should be." And Curtis Gans, director of Washington's independent Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, warns that the negativity could turn voters off, prompting many to stay home on Nov. 8. But current polls show no apparent backlash from the negative campaigning, ever since the Bush campaign, based on unsubstantiated rumors about Dukakis's mental health this summer, the vice-president has gained steadily.

Bush's personal impact at Dukakis also have helped combat his former foreign enemy, which he appears to have shed with a strong performance at the Republican convention last month in New Orleans. Said Democratic political consultant Ann Lewis: "Nobody likes negative campaigning, and everybody wants their hands up saying we don't want to get down into the gutter. But they seem to work."

In fact, despite the fact that some reporters ridiculed Dukakis's tank analogy—ABC's Sam Donaldson characterized it as *The Washington Post* as "the dumbest thing I've ever seen"—the Democrat's standing in the polls had increased within



Bush questioning his Democratic rival's patriotism and economic record

that reference Dukakis underlined that eight Bush campaign officials have quit or been fired in recent weeks amid charges of anti-Semitism. With the candidates also attempting to unite each other with Jewish-like analysis, unanimously lamented that the campaign was

the American people a war mentality. And early as this, we get on these negative character attacks," John Steinbruner, director of foreign policy studies at Washington's Brookings Institution, argued. And a clearly frustrated Steinbruner noted that, as the no-

BUSH'S COSTLY VERBAL SLIPS

Clearly anxious to attract voters from traditionally Democratic camps, George Bush's presidential campaign officials have been forcing their rhetoric on minority groups. Last month, the Republicans' made-for-TV convention in New Orleans featured Jewish, black, Hispanic and other minority delegates playing highly visible roles—despite their small numbers overall. But Bush's efforts unfolded last week when accusations of anti-Semitism led to some resignations from his campaign.

The vice-president's problems began with an article that appeared on Sept. 8 in the *Washington Jewish News* newspaper. The story charged that some members of Bush's Council of American-Soviet-American—a volunteer group intended to build support among members—had ties to Soviet agents or were involved in anti-Semitic activities. Bush campaign officials reacted swiftly. They immediately launched an investigation and received Je-

rome Gensler from the committee. Gensler had raised money to defend former Cleveland ambassador John Deming, who was sentenced to death by an Israeli court in April for committing atrocities as a guard at the Treblinka concentration camp.

Then, on Sept. 11—the eve of the Jewish new year—The Washington *Post* reported that Fredrick Malik, the deputy chairman of the Republican National Committee, had investigated a so-called Jewish rebel in a government agency while serving under President Richard Nixon in 1971. According to the *Post*, two Jewish members of the bureau of labor statistics were removed from their jobs less than two months after Malik reported his findings to a superior. Bush immediately defended Malik, saying, "I know this man, and I know him to be without one ounce of bigotry or prejudice." Then, he accepted Malik's resignation from his campaign.

The storm continued early last week as six

other members of the ethnic coalition resigned. There were identified by Jewish *Post* as current or former members of Hungarian, Russian or Jewish Soviet groups. The departing workers claimed that the charges were untrue—but added that they were unable to find further corroboration.

Some U.S. Jewish leaders predicted that the Republicans' quick reaction to the charges will minimize political damage. But last Friday, at a campaign stop in Columbus, Ohio, Bush made a characteristic slip of the tongue: "I hope I stand for anti-Semitism, anti-Semitism and anti-Semitism," declared the candidate. Bush already intended to voice his opposition to anti-Semitism and leave the otherwise sensitive issue behind. But, in the process, he succeeded only in bringing the issue renewed attention.



Malik: resignation from the campaign team

IAN ALSTEIN in Washington

days of broadcasting his new high-gear message. And Dukakis has tried to meet one fully public stage at the controversial Republican vice-presidential candidate, former Indiana Senator Dan Quayle, after focus-group studies by the Democrat's campaign showed that voters reacted with anxiety to the words "President Quayle." Dukakis evaded critics from a crowd in Amesbury last week when he said, "George Bush got Dan Quayle one heckle more from the leadership of the free world—but his lies of perjury."

Still, Dukakis does not seem entirely comfortable hurling personal insults or posturing with tough talk on debate. After hopping out of his tank train, he sustained his non-hostile demeanor by riding his media corps. "So what did you think? Did I look like I belonged up there on that tank?" Not according to Bush, who told reporters later in the week. "The current fool a Soviet leadership by leading America's defense for 18 years and then calling around in a tank for 18 minutes." And as Dukakis countered Bush's attacks on his defense stand, the Democratic candidate looked pained when, during a tour of forest fire damage to Yellowstone National Park, reporters pressed his reaction to a new Bush assault. The vice-presidential had turned his historical gaze on Dukakis's record as governor in his hometown homicide rate, noting the state's so-called economic miracle as the "Massachusetts mirage."

Some commentators have blamed the circumstances for the low level of debate. Washington Post columnist Haynes Johnson argued recently, "The voters seem to be taking physically their collective political intelligence test, hearing all of the lowest-common-denominator news stories dulled out by the political class and the media." Others have criticized the media for selecting the negative made-for-television message that William Schneider of the conservative Washington-based American Enterprise Institute blames the candidates themselves for. "I am convinced without competing issues or charismatic personalities, he argues that this year's presidential race negatively shows that 'the candidate doesn't have anything else to say.'" He added, "The one issue that is clear the voters care about is the deficit—and neither wants to talk about that."

Schneider points out that Bush has been reluctant to spell out how he would address the problem for fear of breaking too openly with his campaign's current interpretation, Ronald Reagan. And Dukakis has recoiled from shrinking his plans in order to avoid reviving the specter that he would increase taxes. And Schneider "Each guy is afraid of talking to each other." And he adds, "So neither how ugly the campaign gets, I think it will get uglier before it's over." And then, when asked with the media's dilemma to address the country's most pressing problems will have to wait for the first presidential debate on Sept. 28—or face out their ugly conversations.



The Pope in Soweto: a storm forced an unplanned stop in South Africa

LESOTHO

A deadly welcome

A Canadian nun's heroism as a hostage

It promised to be a recalcitrant day for the children of the remote African mission school—a bus trip to the city to see Pope John Paul II. Instead, it turned into a day and night of terror and death. On the 240-km journey to Maseru, the capital of Lesotho, their vehicle was backed by four armed members of an underground group that seeks to end the kingdom's 24 years of military rule. The hijackers forced the driver to take them to the British High Commission in Maseru. There, parked in the street outside, they demanded a meeting with the Pope and King Moshoeshoe II. The government turned her help to its powerful ally, South Africa, which refused a counterproposal to swap the scene. It was not clear who started the subsequent shooting, but three hijackers and a schoolgirl were killed. The fourth passenger wounded, a 48-year-old man succumbed to his injuries the next day.

Another of the wounded, Blanche Vermaak, a 45-year-old nun from Stashope, Que., who helped to calm other hostages, attracted reporters by calling the hijackers "desert and gentle." Meanwhile, during the long standoff before the shooting, another drama was played out as the nuns over Lesotho. The Pope's jet, buffeted by a violent storm on its way from Botswana to Maseru, was forced to divert to Johannesburg. Because of his open disposal of apartheid, the Pope had left South Africa off his mission itinerary. Still, he was given VIP treatment. A bus convey-

back took us to Maseru, where the hostage drama came to its bloody climax just 15 minutes after his arrival. When John Paul learned of the incident, said a Vatican spokesman, "He was shocked, very moved."

The next day, several survivors attended the mass that the Pope celebrated outside Maseru. Later, he visited the wounded. One of them, 36-year-old Maseru Minor, told reporters later. "The hijackers said we would die if the police began shooting. Sometimes they were very nice and sometimes they were nasty." But Sister Blanche, the last Quebec nun and nun's assistant who escaped with only minor injuries, painted a very different picture. "They wanted peace in Lesotho, they're all," she said of the hijackers. "They all behaved with decency. They spoke gently with us. They even had pills to treat people with headaches and tummy problems." In fact, some eyewitnesses said that it was the South African squad, not the hijackers, who started the shooting.

Clearly, Sister Blanche hoped to prevent panic during the deadlock. At the Stashope, Que., headquarters of the Daughters of Charity, to which she belongs, Sister Therese Lavers said that an External Affairs official had reported that the can "played an important role in keeping everybody calm on the bus." Added Sister Therese, "She seems to have been the heroine of the situation."

JOHN BERNARD with ANNEVILLE BERRY in Montreal and comprehensive reports

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A LAND OF HATE

**AN INTELLIGENCE FORECAST
PREDICTS THAT THE IRA
IS PLANNING 'A HORRIFYING
REMAINDER TO 1988'**

BY JOHN BIERMAN

*We had fed the heart on fantasies,
The heart's grown brutal from the facts.*
—William Butler Yeats

In the British colony of Gibraltar, 1,201 miles from the bloodshed in Northern Ireland, a cartoonist's report is examining the circumstances under which three members of the Irish Republican Army were shot dead in the street last March by men of the British army's elite Special Air Service (SAS). The jury has yet to deliver its verdict. But it seems clear that the IRA did—two men and a woman—were ambushed while preparing to plant a car bomb that, in the process of blowing up members of a British army band, would almost certainly have killed many innocent Gibraltarians. Just as clearly, the IRA team—armed and with an remote control device to detonate their bomb—were given no chance to surrender before being cut down. That was right: now, as in his day, Ireland is a fantasy—thus the country can be unbridled at gunpoint, that terror can be reinforced by counterterror—do indeed brutalize both sides.

But as the IRA enters the 20th year of its current struggle against British rule, violence is occurring at a rate that, if sustained, will make 1988 the most murderous year since 1979 (page 26). That violence has recently spread well beyond the bounds of Ulster—to Gibraltar, to mainland Britain and even to the Canaries, where British troops are based. So far this year, the IRA has killed 27 British servicemen with the accuracy—as a senior adviser within the movement told *Maclean's* recently—"of advancing British public opinion, to make them realize that Northern Ireland is a place where they don't belong." Another senior IRA man described the offensive as "the first phase" leading to British withdrawal within two years. But Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, invigilant to her "Iron Lady" reputation, maintains that the IRA offshoots only strengthen her conviction that "Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom and will remain so."

In fact, the IRA—although bolstered by massive supplies of high-tech weapons smuggled from Libya—a faces a difficult future. In addition to the three experienced operatives it lost in Gibraltar, three others have been killed and two captured in the past month—significant losses



for an organization widely estimated to have no more than 200 "active secret" members. As well, last week it lost a huge cache of weapons and explosives discovered by police in Londonderry, 104 km northwest of Belfast. And a series of bungled bombings, in which 21 innocent civilians died over the past year, has angered even many who support the IRA's objectives. At the funeral of two Catholics killed last month by a misplaced IRA bomb, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Londonderry, Dr. Edward Daly, declared, "We want no more apologies—we want an end to the violence." Three weeks later, he died of that happening.

Comments repeating the list of the Ulster Catholic with the American Negro are almost inevitable.
—Glyn Iwan O'Neill in 1967

One year after that statement by O'Neill—a moderate Protestant politician—leaders of the province's 500,000-strong Catholic minority launched a civil rights campaign modeled on that of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. They sought to erase the kind of sectarian discrimination expressed by a former Northern Ireland prime minister, Lord Brookeborough, who boasted, "I have not one [Catholic] about my place. I would appeal to Catholics to bringing good Protestant land-owning."

The civil rights campaign was remarkable, but, after a year of rising tension, sectarian strife broke out. In Belfast, Protestant mobs—believing that civil rights demands were a cloak for their forcible unification with the 50-year-old Catholic Irish republic—burned Catholic streets in Catholic enclaves. In Londonderry, Catholic rioters fought a four-day battle with police.

When, in August, 1969, British sent troops to restore order, grateful Catholic housewives took them tea and asked as they stood watch at roadblocks. "They were our lovely men," recalled Rita McQuill, now a 55-year-old Belfast mother of four. But the friendship did not last. The merchant republic underground sprung back to life as the Provisional IRA and swiftly prepared for war with the Protestant enclaves and the British troops, whose very presence they saw as an affront.

In 1971, a campaign of shooting and bombing provoked Edward Heath's Conservative government to reinforce its commitment to rule. But that policy, as Heath himself recently admitted, was a mistake. Many innocent people were used in mass marches of its aspects, while Protestant militants were allowed to recruit free. That alienated moderate Catholic opinion, and its recruiting soared. By 1975, movement had been placed off, but (yes) the British refused the Catholics again by withdrawing the political status of IRA prisoners. In



Mourner at funeral of IRA members killed in Gibraltar; Belfast line shows (opposite) counterterrorism

response, jailed republicans mounted an escalating protest campaign. In 1981, led by prisoner Bobby Sands, many went on a hunger strike. As a byproduct, sympathetic Catholics elected Sands to the British Parliament, and when Sands and one of the others died, one by one, Britain's reputation abroad was badly tarnished.

The martyrdom of Sands and his comrades encouraged Sinn Féin, the legal political wing of the IRA, to engage in electoral politics. In 1982, it won five seats in an eight-member 10-year local assembly—later abolished—which the British set up. In the 1983 British general election, Sinn Féin candidates polled 182,791 of the 754,955 votes cast by Irish communities and its fiery president, Gerry Adams, became MP for West Belfast. Adams was again last year, and the Sinn Féin vote represented more than 20 percent of the Catholic electorate.

Meanwhile, the Anglo-Irish agreement of November, 1985, had given Dublin, for the first time, a consultative role in Northern Ireland's internal affairs. The accord outraged Protestant leaders, who considered it a promise to restored unification with the South (page 32). And as a result of Catholics, 90 percent of the population and that the past had not materially improved their living conditions.

Now, an official study finds that Catholics were still subject to job discrimination, having 21% times the unemployment rate of Protestants. In their different ways, the Establishment Protestant bourgeoisie and the Irish Catholic South had lost an enduring legacy.

As no way ran, or will, the IRA never be defeated militarily
—Gen. Sir James Glimmer in February, 1988

Glimmer speaks from experience. Now retired, he was commander of British troops in Northern Ireland in 1979 and 1981. His delivered his judgment on the military situation before the IRA launched its current offensive. But he clearly would have been aware of the IRA's common new Libyan connection.

Until recently, the movement was largely dependent on arms smuggled in small quantities by U.S. sympathizers. But last October French customs police, intercepting a ship suspected of carrying drugs, found instead 180 tons of armaments for the IRA. The shipment included 1,000 40-47 automatic rifles, 30 50-47 machine-gun rounds, plus 300-7 rocket-propelled grenade launchers, and a large quantity of Semtex, a powerful Czech-made explosive. The crewed that for four shipments of similar weaponry—a gift from Libya—had landed in Ireland.

With the support of a significant part of the Catholic community, a powerful new arsenal at their disposal and a proven capacity to survive the heaviest blows and come back fighting, the IRA seems well able to continue the struggle—if not for every 30 days to 100.

AN UNLIKELY TERRORIST



It was a life apparently untouched by the violence and hatred of Northern Ireland. As a young girl growing up in Ardara, a middle-class Catholic area of West Belfast, Mairead Farrell played field hockey and basketball and was a keen swimmer. She was a voracious reader, she loved disco—and at one stage she appeared as a clown in the annual student play at Rathanna, the catholic school which she attended. She was, her mother recalled last week, a bright girl who was “full of life.” But that life came to a sudden, brutal end on a sunny street in Galahair in the late afternoon of March 6. Three days after her 30th birthday, Farrell and two other members of the IRA were shot to death by soldiers of the British army, a regiment that specializes in terrorism operations—the secretive Special Air Service (SAS).

In a packed Galahair courtroom last week, the SAS soldiers told a coroner's inquest how they stalked Farrell and her companions, convinced that they were plotting to explode a car bomb in the British colony. And, their identities protected by heavy curtains around the witness box, the soldiers described in chilling detail how each of the IRA members died. In Farrell's case, death came instantly from two bullets in the head and three in the back, which, in the words of the pathologist who examined her body, “shook her heart and liver.”

For many Britons, awakened by two decades of civil strife in Northern Ireland, Farrell, Sean Savage and Daniel McCann got exactly what they deserved. All three were committed IRA activists on what the organization calls “active service,” prepared to leave or kill to leave Britain to withdraw its troops from Ulster. The SAS, a London task force by name that has killed people each day, labelled them “Days of war who had to die.” But in many homes in the staunchly republican neighborhoods of West Belfast, Farrell and her companions are three more martyrs in the centuries-old cause of Irish nationalism. Those starkly opposed perceptions had a continuous cycle of violence, revenge and rage violence—a deadly treadmill from which Northern Ireland's long-suffering people had no escape.

There was no such last week. While details of the now-month-old Galahair killings unfolded in court, the IRA struck twice more. Just after 6 a.m. last Monday, it bombed the house of Sir Kenneth Bloomfield, head of Northern Ireland's civil service. Bloomfield and his family survived the attack unharmed—but it sent a chilling signal that the IRA will continue to consider virtually all government officials legitimate targets for attack.

At 7:14 p.m. the same day, a powerful car bomb rocked the heart of downtown Belfast. Seventeen people were hurt, one of them seriously,



IRA street fighter (opposite), Farrell's funeral: 'judged' in a hail of bullets

and another close message was sent: the IRA is resuming its campaign of bombing commercial targets to disrupt the city's normal life. The British government is consulting tougher new security measures and, by announcing arrest of IRA activists, has already provoked charges that it is employing a “shoot to kill” policy. But after 18 years of what the IRA calls its current “armed struggle,” it will plainly not let up.

In many ways, Mairead Farrell was not a typical member of the IRA. The great majority of the IRA's volunteers are young men with little formal education. Usually they come from the poorest, grimey streets of West Belfast's Catholic neighborhoods—places such as the Falls and Ballymurphy. There, among the bleak brick row houses and squalid public-housing estates, each street is painted in the orange, white and green of the Irish republican flag, and anti-British graffiti cover the walls. For the British army and the police of the mainly

Protestant Royal Ulster Constabulary, the area is virtually enemy territory, police stations surrounded by 30-foot walls topped by barbed wire, reservable outposts in an alien and hostile land.

Farrell was born in the Falls, but her family soon moved to a comfortable, two-story brick house in middle-class Andersonstown. Her father, Daniel, and her mother, who named Mairead, ran a hardware store and a children's clothing shop on Springfield Road, one of West Belfast's main shopping streets, until they retired last year. The Farrells raised six children, Mairead and five boys, and were relatively well-off. But like many Catholic families, the Farrells had an old tradition of republican political activity. Mairead Farrell's maternal grandfather, John Gaffney, was interned by the British during Ireland's struggle for independence in the early 1930s and later became a senator in the new Irish Free State.

Farrell's 47-year-old mother pointed to that heritage last week as she tried to ex-

plain why her well-educated daughter was prepared to take up arms. Sitting in the cozy parlor of the family home, crowded with photographs and mementoes of her daughter, Farrell spoke softly but defiantly about the British army in Northern Ireland. “We all have that terrible detestation of people who are harassing you,” she said, “especially when they're not Irish.” She recalled that her daughter, like many other Catholics, had seen neighbors arrested or treated by British soldiers. “All that has a tremendous effect on young people,” she said.

But of all the Farrells' children, only Mairead became active in the IRA, joining immediately after leaving school at 16 in 1976. Within 10 months, she was arrested after she and two other IRA members planted a bomb in a hotel just outside Belfast. No one was hurt, but Farrell was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment in Armagh jail. Inside, she became the leader of the women prisoners and took part in the group's so-called dirty protest. As part of their campaign to be treated as political prisoners, the inmates refused to work or allow their cells to be cleaned for as

**THE DESIRE TO LASH OUT
AT BRITISH RULE IS BORN
IN THE GRIM REALITY OF
LIFE IN WEST BELFAST**

THE IRA HAS EVOLVED INTO A HIGHLY SOPHISTICATED MACHINE

long as three years. They covered the walls with easenets and lived in filth.

In 1986, Farrell and two other women prisoners were on a hunger strike. They eventually called it off just six days before Christmas—19 days. Mailed food, but every three or four days. "It was a terrible strain," her mother recalled last week. "Knowing her, I knew that if it went to the point of dying, Maureen was prepared to do it." Two male prisoners did commit themselves to death in 1981. But Farrell's family did not try to persuade her to stop. "These decisions had to be her own," her mother said.

During her last few years in jail, Farrell began studying economics and politics. And when she was finally released in September, 1986—after serving 10½ years—she enrolled at Queen's University at Belfast. At the same time, she resumed her life. Last March 3, she told her mother that she was going to Dublin the next day. Instead, she left for Gibraltar, where, three days later, she died. A few weeks before the younger Farrell had told an interviewer that she had no doubts about where her activities would lead. "We have to be realistic," she said. "You realize that, ultimately, you're either going to be dead or you're not going to be in jail. You're not going to be in jail forever."

The modern organization that Farrell lived for—and ultimately died for—has evolved over the past two decades into a highly sophisticated and tightly organized machine. In the early 1970s, the IRA operated more like guerrillas, its leaders had difficulty raising money and buying weapons to wage an effective campaign against British rule. But security officials in Northern Ireland now describe the IRA as a well-structured force with an operating budget of \$5 million and 818 members a year. At its core is a small number of people—no less than 50 or 60—who run day-to-day operations and plan military strategy. A slightly larger number, perhaps 150 or 200, are said to be an "active ser-

vice"—prepared to attack troops, police or other designated targets. At the top is a seven-member "exec council" based in Dublin; active members are organized into cells of four to 16 members.

Several sources provide the following picture



Farrell with daughter's portrait: she was bright and 'full of life'

say. A relatively small amount—roughly \$200,000 a year—is raised among sympathetic Irish-Americans by the Irish Northern Aid Committee, or NIOAC. According to some estimates, roughly \$80,000 is also raised annually by IRA supporters in Canada. Apart from this, some of the IRA's money comes from armed robberies, mainly in the Republic of Ireland, and some is raised through sophisticated tax-fraud schemes and protection money paid by businessmen in order to avoid harassment. But for the past several years, according to police officials, the IRA has relied mainly on legitimate business fronts. It owns real estate firms, two companies, restaurants and even video stores. And it operates a network of about two dozen drinking clubs equipped with profitable gambling machines. Altogether, security officials estimate, legitimate business now provides the IRA

with about half the money it needs each year.

Much of the money is spent on running the IRA's military operations, including weekly payments of about \$50 to active members. Similar payments also go to families of its members in prison, and large amounts are used to finance the activities and publications of Sinn Féin, the group's political wing. In the past, the organization needed large amounts of money to buy weapons, but that changed drastically in the mid-1980s when Libya began to give the IRA enormous quantities of sophisticated arms—tons of shrapnel

Under police and British army intelligence sources say that at least four shipments of arms were brought into Ireland before another load was seized last December from a ship off the French coast. A senior police officer conceded last week that the seizures are now better armed than ever. "They have more weapons than they know what to do with," he said. "We are under no illusions they are a very dangerous enemy."

Like in the IRA, others few advisors re-wards. Aside from the constant dangers of arrest, imprisonment and death, members must plan working-class lives among the people on whose behalf they claim to act. In a 1987 book, *The Protestant*, IRA author Patrick Bishop and Thomas Brannan say that the Green Book, the IRA's organizational manual, discourages drinking and unorthodox marital arrangements. With these restrictions, most members join out of political decision or a desire to strike back at authorities. Brian Feeney, a city councillor for a tough republican area of North Belfast and a member of the moderate Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party, says that he knows many IRA members well. He asked, "They're not in the room the pro-choice, they're depicted to be—although one or two are—but you're up to the back of the violence of politicians or soldiers who have given them a sense of a bad time, to be back at a society which can't give them a job because of their religion, which treats them as a second-class citizen."

But, adds Feeney, after nearly 20 years of fighting and doing, the armed struggle may have become an end in itself for many IRA members. "How they do it doesn't matter," he said. "They have no family life worth living, they're so and out of jail and they could always be killed. They have a slogan in



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A HISTORICAL HATRED ROOTED IN ULSTER'S RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES

Irish, "Tuaglaik na Sé" which means "That day will come." They think that by hanging back, they'll spend that day—but the problem is that, for many, hanging back has become a way of life. They know nothing else.

The desire to let back is born in the streets of West Belfast, where there is little evidence of the new prosperity that has led the city's business leaders to declare this year that Belfast is booming once more. New shops and pubs have been built in what looked out during the mid-1970s, and civic leaders describe a strip of restaurants and clubs on Great Victoria Street as the "Golden Mile." All that, however, is on the east side of the motorway that slices the city in half (in the other side, in both Catholic and Protestant working-class neighborhoods there is still deep depression).

One of the worst areas is a corner of the Falls called Don Pat, a source of crumbling public-housing units riddled by crime and despair—and an unemployment rate of 85 per cent. Dirty children play inside garages and set fires against abandoned buildings. From the top of a 30-story apartment tower, powerful, remote-controlled cameras operated by army surveillance teams keep careful watch on the activity below. In the center, in stark contrast to the dilapidated apartments, is a 120-year-old St. Peter's Cathedral, virtually the only structure left standing when sectarian bulldozers bulldozed the neighborhood's old stone houses two decades ago.

The rector of St. Peter's is Rev. Matthew Wilson, 45, the youngest 45-year-old. "There simply won't be a political solution here and all as an economic solution—and that means jobs," talking last week in his crowded office. He added, "If you're working and you have hope, you don't want to break anyone's windows and you don't want anyone to break your windows." But Rev. Wilson said that British politicians have been very slow to realize that they must tackle the social problems behind political unrest. "When

there were riots in English cities, they took all kinds of money for anti-city neighborhoods," he said. "But West Belfast has been written off as a desert."

Still, Pollack said that attitudes are slowly changing. In July, Britain's secretary of state



Principal Devine: the "peace wall" is a makeshift protective barrier

for Northern Ireland, Douglas, announced a development program for Belfast's poorest neighborhoods. That will involve spending about \$26 million by the end of next March to encourage new businesses. Rev. Wilson, who took part in drawing up the plan, acknowledged that it is far from enough. But he maintained that it is a step toward solving social problems that have fueled violent political actions among both Catholics and Protestants. "The big problem here that our economic growth would be a greater threat than the British army," he declared.

But for the moment, that day seems far off. West Belfast's Catholic and Protestant

neighborhoods remain rigidly separated by a series of steel-and-concrete fences erected by security forces several years ago. As much as 30 feet high in places and covered on both sides by rival graffiti, they block off streets that once let people pass freely from one area to another—a freedom that also allowed sectarian gangs to attack their rivals. Illuminated at night by the eerie orange glow of sodium vapor lamps, they are known by an appropriately descriptive name: "peace walls."

Along Bombay Street in the Falls, the backs of tiny back-to-back row houses come within a dozen feet of the wall. Their Catholic owners have placed wire netting across the backs of the houses to deflect the rocks and gasoline bombs routinely thrown over the wall by Protestant youths as the Shankill area on the other side.

The rocks and bomb-throwers are indiscriminate. At the end of Bombay Street is St. Gilla's Primary School, a Catholic boys' school housed in a two-story Victorian building being used as the peace wall. The 300 pupils are aged 4 to 12—and their school is a frequent target. James Devine, the 42-year-old principal of St. Gilla's, said that every window in the back of the school had been smashed by rocks. "They come mostly at night," he explained last week. "But there have been a few in schooltime, so we don't let the boys out back."

After almost 30 years, the people of West Belfast have become used to such treatment. Since 1969, when the current round of violence began, 2,000 people most of them civilians, have been killed in incidents related to the fight between Catholics and the Protestant

IRA. An equivalent loss of life in Canada, with a population 17 times larger than that of Ulster, would be 45,730. The death toll has left many people cynical about the possibility of a solution. "They talk about a bloodbath if the British leave," Mervyn Furey, a young mother and laborer last week. "Well, what have we had these past years but a bloodbath? It couldn't be any worse—and I just don't see how it's going to get any better." With such bleakness at both ends, the prospect of another two decades of bloodletting appears more and more over.

ANDREW PHILLIPS in Belfast

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THE VIOLENT MAJORITY

AN ANGRY PROTESTANT BACKLASH

On the surface, there is little difference between the Shankill Road and the grandest Falls Road. Both West Belfast streets are lined with long blades of small, zero-built row houses that share the same shabby appearance. In the grimy area of Northern Ireland's capital, unemployed men gather on corners of both streets to pass the day, occasionally dunking into a betting shop to place money on some local concert. But Shankill Road is populated by Protestants, while Falls Road is predominantly Catholic. And for the past 10 years, the two thoroughfares have been separated at regular intervals by 10- to 20-foot-high walls and metal gates—known locally as "the peace line"—to keep the warring communities apart.

In his fourth-floor office on Shankill Road, Tommy Lytle, 52, the local commander of the Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defence Association, said that he is not concerned by the recent spasm of the violence. "The IRA are making a fundamental mistake that they keep on repeating,"

Lytle told *Wired*. "There are nine million of us Prots [Protestants], and no matter how many bombs or guns they have, they can't force us to go to a united Ireland if we won't go—and we won't."

Like Lytle, the vast majority of Ulster Protestants are adamantly opposed to unification with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic. Most Protestants also resist any form of power-sharing with Ulster Catholics and renege the 1985 Anglo-Irish accord, which gave the republic a consultative role with Britain in the internal affairs of Northern Ireland. As well, Unionists—Ulster Protestants who want to retain political links with

Britain—and most British politicians are united in demands for tough new security measures against the IRA, ranging from increased surveillance efforts to intervention without trial and even sealing the entire border with the Irish Republic with electrified fences. But Protestant extremists have also taken indi-

viduals. The result is a twin-track approach to peace in Ulster—security plus political change—which is inherent in the Anglo-Irish agreement.

But the vast majority of British MPs oppose making political concessions to the IRA. Both Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives and the opposition Labour Party favor maintaining Britain's 20,000-member military presence in Northern Ireland. Thatcher advocates talks within the security area aimed at handing over some of Britain's control to local residents. Labour, on the other hand, is in theory committed to restoring Ireland with the consent of the Protestant majority in the North. But because that majority is overwhelmingly Loyalist—and so adamantly opposed to reunification—Labour's policy when it has formed the government has been unpalatable to the Conservatives.

The exceptions belong to a small group of Labour MPs led by left wingers Clive Slaughter and Anthony Bevan, who last June launched a



Protestant parade in Ulster: the majority adamantly opposes unification with the Irish Republic

protest action. In a spite of violence that parallels the IRA's current terrorist campaign, Protestant paramilitaries have killed 37 Catholics this year—the highest number since a wave of random violence in the mid-1970s claimed about 700 Catholic lives.

In general, Ulster Catholics, the Irish government in Dublin—and, for the most part, members of the British government—argue that sectarian violence in Northern Ireland cannot be tackled by tough security alone. They say that the aim of the 1970s and 1980s is to separate organizations, with rooting a minority that largely rejects the organization as a defender of Catholic minority

persecution—called "The Yoke to Go"—demanding the withdrawal of British troops. About 100 prominent Britons have signed the charter, subtitled "Twenty Mixed Teams," to mark next year's 20th anniversary of the current British military presence in Ulster. "There has to be a new political settlement that reduces conflict," said Slaughter. "We are calling for a year of action leading up to the anniversary. It will focus up to the lack of progress in that 20 years, the 3,000 dead, the diminished standards of criminal justice, and unemployment."

In Northern Ireland, most Unionists openly

continued on page 33

1989 BUYER'S GUIDE

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- 100 mph top speed
- 100 mph top speed
- 100 mph top speed



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- **Enjoy the benefits of car ownership with few of the worries**
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- **Wide range of terms and options available**



See your Chevrolet/Oldsmobile Dealer for SmartLease information or a brochure on any 1989 Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, or Chevrolet Truck, or call 1 800-465-1273. Anytime.

does interest political solutions. They are the so-called troublemakers in dark, black-and-white security terms, continuing to regard the IRA as the troublemaker force from the southern republic that it was in the 1970s. That view is entirely consistent with Unionist politics. If a Protestant acknowledged that the IRA is a natural outgrowth of Ulster's Catholic community, he would have to admit that the violence has internal political causes—primarily the discriminatory treatment of Ulster Catholics by the Protestants.

Still, Unionists are divided over the future of the six counties in the North. Although some members of the largest political group, the Official Unionist Unionist Party, favor limited power-sharing, party leader James Moynihan and most of the hierarchy support full political integration with Britain. They want the same status for Northern Ireland that Scotland and Wales enjoy. In addition, the group's leaders say that integration would remove constitutional uncertainty about Ulster's future and discourage IRA violence.

The smaller Democratic Unionist Party, however, advocates a return to Protestant majority rule—or even independence from Britain. Led by Ian Paisley, a fundamentalist preacher and leader of his own Free Presbyterian Church, most members favor links



British soldier in Belfast, victims of the IRA (below) the chaotic power

with Britain only to guarantee Protestant hegemony in Ulster. Although they call themselves Loyalists, their name actually signifies Unionist extremism.

Indeed, Unionists has its own violent demand. It was Protestant paramilitary violence that led to the creation of the Provisional wing of the IRA, a more militant splinter group, in late 1969. The first people killed in the current troubles were Catholics gunned down by Loyalists. The first bombs that exploded in Ulster in 1969 were Protestant bombs. And the first policeman shot to death, in 1970, was killed by Unionist extremists.

Since then, Protestant paramilitary attacks have ebbed and flowed, generally in direct proportion to IRA violence.

Now, two major Protestant paramilitary groups continue to terrorize Catholics in Northern Ireland. The Ulster Volunteer Force is a highly secretive organization of between 300 and 350 members that has been outlawed since 1995. The much larger—and legal—Ulster Defence Association has about 6,000 members and has provided Unionist politicians with the muscle to fight, unopposed, British politicians, such as a 1974 proposal for power-sharing with Catholics.

The movement has also gathered a substantial arsenal of weapons. Last January, Ulster police intercepted a defense association (using shipping dozens of six-42 automatic rifles, pistols and fragmentation grenades that are believed to be only part of a huge stockpile smuggled into Northern Ireland from abroad. And two weeks ago, police discovered a Loyalist gun factory at Ballynahinch, south of Belfast, which had been mass-producing 100 submachine-guns. The last first-line defense association in a long, while maintaining in the IRA can bring a few-year, unopposed, armaments industry in Ulster Catholics, it is an example of the British government's double standard on sectarian violence.

Many analysts say that there will be no political settlement while the violence continues, and they point out that IRA violence will not end until there is a political settlement. In his Strand Road office last week, Lytle said that the solution is to "take the ball players off" and to "decide what to do the IRA." In the equally tough Catholic section of North Belfast, Social Democratic and Labour Party councillor Brian Feeney offered another solution. "The reason the IRA exists in the first place is because of the contradictions inherent in the Northern Ireland state. If Catholics thought they could get a square deal, and the British and the Unionists would treat them fairly, the IRA would disappear tomorrow." For Protestants and Catholics alike, the tragedy of Northern Ireland is that rational dialogue long ago was supplanted by murder.

ANDREW BILKIN and
ED MCGLOTHLIN in Belfast and
JAM MATTHEW in London





BUSINESS

A MOVING CLIENTELE

Moving a phone call can be costly for Toronto film and video executives these days. If one of his clients, which include the *Can* and *The Sports Network*, fails to reach him for a last-minute assignment, a producer will simply call the next cameraman on the list. For the past two years, Smith, who makes up to \$1,000 a day, crisscrosses and answering machines but continues to miss jobs. As a result, last November, last month he spent \$3,000 on a portable cellular phone that weighs about six pounds and runs on a 12-volt battery. Now, clients can reach him instantly whether he is driving, meeting on location—or even shopping his suit at the middle of Lake Ontario. And Smith says

TWO MOBILE PHONE NETWORKS ARE BATTLING FOR 15,000 NEW SUBSCRIBERS EVERY MONTH

that he wouldn't give it up for the "Toscani film and video camera account."

Cellular phone use has exploded in Canada. From a standing start just over three years ago, Canada's two cellular networks now have more than 150,000 subscribers and are adding about 15,000 new customers a month, a faster growth rate than in the United States, the United Kingdom or Western Europe.

The two groups that provide cellular services, Celltel Canada, a national affiliate of personal telephone company cellular units, and Celltel Inc., which is 60 per cent owned by Toronto-based Rogers Communications Inc., are competing for the booming market. Meanwhile, Novatel Communications Ltd., the only company in Canada that manufactures cellular phone hardware, is fighting off competition from high foreign manufacturers both in Canada and in the

United States. And buyers are being lured with a range of new services, including automated sports scores and videoconferencing. New phone models have color-keyed and video-recording features and can be used to transmit or receive documents. Sud Robert Latham, president of Bell Cellular, the main provider in Ontario: "By the year 2000, it could be as common to have a phone in your pocket as in your desk."

Cellular phones use radio frequencies rather than telephone wires to transmit messages in small geographic areas called cells. As callers move from one cell and one frequency to another, their transmissions are transferred to the following cell without interference or interruption. The mobility of cellular phones has obvious advantages, but even serious officials have been started by the huge popularity of phone-to-go. That is partly explained by Canadians' love affair with the phone: on a per capita basis, they spend more time on the telephone than any other nation. But also unexpected development is that, instead of corporate executives, the main buyers are small business operators, independent sales agents, construction workers and other self-employed people who spend a lot of time away from their base or work out of their cars.

Smith, equipment wholesaler John Theobald spends about half the year on the road visiting customers across Canada as he has by playing a laptop computer into his cellular phone, he can transmit detailed orders to his Vancouver office from his car in Nova Scotia. Orders that used to take up to 10 days to arrive by mail can now be pro-

cessed by a staff member in less than a day. Having a cellular phone allows Calgary real estate agent Paul Davis to respond quickly to customers' demands. Last October, Davis's car phone enabled him to make a \$188,000 sale in less than two hours after he and his clients spotted a four-acre plot that had just appeared in front of a house. But Davis, who makes real estate about a million dollars a year from his car phone: "This thing has paid for itself 16 times over."

As well, falling prices have also led to ex-

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Business Notes

PREMIUM JUMP

Canada's air largest banks all rushed to increase their prime lending rates by half a percentage point—to 11.5 per cent—on Oct. 15. The move followed the Bank of Canada's increase of its benchmark rate to 10.75 per cent—the highest level in 2½ years.

PLAYBOY SHUFFLE

Hugh Hefner, 63, announced that he will step aside as chairman of Playboy Enterprises Inc. in November in favor of his daughter Christie, 35. Hefner, who owns 70 per cent of the company's stock, will continue as editor of the magazine he founded in 1953.

NEW TRADE FIGURES

Despite a sharp decline in exports, Canada's merchandise trade surplus rose to \$1.5 billion in July, its highest level since October, 1988. The U.S. trade deficit shrank to \$11.5 billion in July, its lowest level since December, 1984.

NO-LEAD DEADLINE

Federal Environment Minister Thomas McMillan advanced the deadline for the elimination of lead from gasoline to 1990 from 1992. He estimated that the move will cost the petroleum industry \$100 million more than the \$500 million needed to meet the previous deadline.

REDUCED LOSSES MOUNT

Consent-based Federalized Department Stores Inc. reported a loss of \$121 million for the second quarter. During the three months ended July 31, Federated incurred \$100 million in interest costs in money borrowed by Canadian Finance Robert Compas in its hostile takeover of the company last May.

COSTLY TARDINESS

The United States Internal Revenue Service disclosed that it had a chance to recover \$123 million in tax revenue because it filed an appeal one day late in a legal dispute with American Telephone and Telegraph.

WATKINS QUESTIONED

Toronto Stock Exchange officials questioned executives of stockbroker Watkyns Leighton Gaudin Murray Ltd. at its offices and later announced that the firm's credit rating had been downgraded, required under the rules. The officials said that they were also satisfied with Watkyns' responses to rumors that it has been dealing extensively in the stock of its controlling shareholder, Financial Trustco Capital Ltd.



Smith: Theobald (opposite) new services catering to a lone affair with the telephone

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JOHN BERNSTON and JOHN GALT in Toronto



BUSINESS

A widening scandal

The Principal failure raises troubling issues

After 12 months of sometimes recreation court hearings, disturbing allegations emerging about the Alberta government's role in the 1987 collapse of Principal Group Ltd., which cost 87,000 investors about \$150 million. Last week, court support of investigator William Côté heard some of the most explosive testimony so far. A former senior Alberta government official said that a special provincial cabinet committee, set up by Peter Lougheed when he was premier, covertly endeavored to allow two Principal subsidiaries to stay in business until 1987, even though committee members knew about their financial difficulties. And this week, the inquiry enters a critical new stage that could provide further insight into the Alberta government's involvement in the Principal affair.

Last week's testimony was the strongest evidence so far linking the provincial government with Principal. But new light may be shed on the government's role as former Alberta consumer and corporate affairs minister Colton Ostrom, becomes the first politician to

testify before the Côté inquiry. Inquiry lawyers have said that they are considering calling other former and current cabinet ministers and may even ask Lougheed to testify. And other revelations may now follow because the current provincial government of Premier Donald Getty has given the investigators access to 12 years of cabinet minutes concerning the Principal affair.

Last week, Ostrom's former deputy min-

Principal investors looking for answers about millions in funds

ister, Barry Martin, testified that Lougheed, who was succeeded by Getty in 1985, initiated a special inner-cabinet task force that met weekly over what he called "soup-and-sandwich" lunches to deliberate the future of Edmonton financier Donald Cornett's two Principal Group subsidiaries—Associated Investments of Canada Ltd. and Fleet Investments Corp. The high-powered committee, disbanded in 1988, included Ostrom's, her predecessor in the Lougheed cabinet, Julian Kasak, the Alberta treasurer at the time, Louis Hyndman, then-Ministry General Neil Crawford, and several key senior civil servants, including Martin. Between 1984 and 1987, financial regulators had regularly pressed Ostrom to take action against Cornett's subsidiaries. But the task force—which advised Ostrom until Lougheed stepped down as premier in 1985—argued her not to take any steps against the companies, even though they violated the province's Investment Contracts Act, because they had sufficient capital and reserves, said Martin. "We did not want Alberta's image blemished as an area of failed financial institutions."

Martin, 57, a lawyer who was handpicked by Lougheed as deputy minister to oversee financial regulatory agencies, took early retirement in 1986. He is one of several witnesses to link the provincial government with Principal. On Sept. 8, the Côté inquiry heard evidence that as early as mid-1985, the entire Alberta cabinet knew about the financial troubles facing Principal subsidiary



Lougheed's critical stage that could provide new insights



Executive Class


Air Canada

First Investors Corp. An internal document from the Alberta Securities Commission revealed that the commission planned to recommend that the company's status as an incorporated corporation under the provincial Trustee Act be revoked because of its poor financial condition. The document is a memo written by Margaret Chalk, the assistant deputy director of trustees, Associate Investors chairman William Patrychuk discussed the matter with government regulators, who said that there was no need to stress concern of the financial standing of the company "since they are fully aware."

Last week, Martin said that the Loughheed task force declined to call for special studies if the two failing companies, instead, he said, there was "a hell of a lot of hope and progress" that the Alberta real estate market and the general provincial economy would improve enough to save the firms. Martin added that the task force was especially reluctant to recommend any regulatory action because it might cause a "demino effect" in the Alberta financial community. The province was already reeling from the collapse of Calgary-based Northland Bank and the Canadian Commercial Bank of Edmonton.

As well, the cabinet was then involved in shoring up the province-wide network of co-operative credit unions that had weakened because of falling real estate values after the oil boom ended in the early 1980s. Deceased Martin "I did not see a government policy emerging. All I understood that the companies were offside and nothing would be done that we would wait."

In fact, Treasurer Dick Johnston did not withdraw the licences of the companies until June 30, 1987—the companies declared insolvency on Aug. 30—much faster than Principal employees from selling investment certificates. In contrast, that the license suspension took place too late for many people. According to Principal's financial records, \$45 million was deposited between 1984 and 1987 while the government allegedly knew about the company's financial problems.

Last week, the provincial government was also rebuked when Martin confessed that his former assistant deputy minister, Jason Dawesh, was urged to take early retirement after he criticized the companies in a scathing memo to Chairman in April 1984. Dawesh claimed that the companies were guilty "of the most flagrant abuse I had ever seen perpetrated." Martin said that he said his other

people were present when an angry Oatman suggested a career change for Dawesh. Said Martin: "She was rational, she was determined. She knew exactly what she wanted to say."

Earlier, Dawesh had provided the inquiry with notes that he made after Oatman's call. Added Dawesh: "She told me I did not understand my job description. She said I was on the outside looking in and that I knew nothing about the other side—that I am up

front almost of all cabinet ministers' papers" just before the companies' collapse. But last week, money lawyer Neil Wetmore counsel reported that "no significant memo had been destroyed that had not been duplicated elsewhere—only the copies of documents that the company knew it had been destroyed." And Getty denied any substantial destruction of material files.

Last week's revelations were the latest in a litany of complaints and finger-pointing that has continued since the fall of 1987. The storm anger was voiced by investors who still face losses despite three staggered payouts from recovering sales of Principal assets. But the inquiry has also heard months of evidence from Principal Group officials, including senior salesman Donald Shear, who described investors as "interest-rate junkies," to Principal Group founder and chairman Corrie. During his testimony, Corrie, a prominent and longtime Alberta Tory, repeatedly rejected charges that he actually hastened the companies' demise by selling overvalued real estate to investors in return for badly needed cash for other Principal Group companies.

Although the public gallery is almost empty now, many Edmonton and Calgary investors continue to invade the hearings as their community TV channels. One concerned investor is Suzanne Mah, an Edmonton lawyer who placed \$5,000 in term deposits with each of the two companies and has recovered about 30 per cent of her original investment. Like many, she made another 30 per cent in about two years. Said Mah: "The inquiry has uncovered much more than anyone dreamed it would." She added that to recover all of her investment, "you need all the money you can get, and the Code inquiry is providing it."

The politicians' testimony, cross-checked against the computer-logged records of earlier sessions, should help investors trying to recover their money. If

for statement as the bill and to keep her comments in mind." His memo reflected concerns about the companies that were similar to those held by officials with the Canada Deposit Insurance Corp. They had already called for a joint independent investigation into the companies, but members of Loughheed's government rejected the proposal as "premature."

Earlier, investigation officials said that they were surprised by Oatman's admission that her personal files on the two Principal Group companies had been destroyed "in a

the inquiry ultimately finds evidence that regulatory negligence played a major role in the companies' demise, the provincial government may be responsible for covering the balance of investors' funds. If that occurs, the price paid by the Alberta government for its unwavering support of the provincial institutions under its watchful will be high indeed. And the costs could be measured in terms of political popularity, as well as millions of dollars.

JOHN BOWSE in Edmonton



Oatman: the first politician is about to testify

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AirCanada



'There wasn't a wet eye in the house'

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

There is no job in Canada quite like being head of Canadian Pacific. It is the nation's largest private enterprise, and its president not only decides the destinies of the 45,000 employees that help the country's economic destiny. William Stinson, the current incumbent, is not at all like his blustering large-than-life predecessors, many of whom were railroaders who felt much more at home in a caboose than an office. A deceptively clever-looking gent, the 54-year-old University of Western Ontario graduate in business administration has turned the CP empire upside down—or from a profile point of view, right side up.

Last week, Canadian Pacific announced its quarterly dividend by 25 per cent, reflecting the vastly improved earnings trend of Stinson's tenure. The 107-year-old company suffered serious declines during the early 1980s because it had overextended into unrelated areas without the required cost controls. Profit for the first half of 1988 was up by 49 per cent over the same period in 1987, and the 1987 total was an astounding 304 per cent higher than the 1986 total. The biggest current boost has come from the forestry sector in which CP owns two recently amalgamated giants, CP Inc. and Great Lakes Forest Products.

"None of the big things have been done," Stinson told me recently, "but the rate of acceleration of change is rapid these days that you can never sit back and say, well, I've finished doing this or that. What we're doing here is building up our core businesses—transportation, energy, forest products, real estate and hotels—and drawing the rest. In today's environment, you have to have the management resources to be competitive. Before, we were trying to do it in too many areas."

As part of his company's many shifts of emphasis, Stinson has moved CP's headquarters from its historic base here at Montre-

Canadian Pacific's president is turning the 107-year-old empire upside down—or, in terms of its profits, right side up

al's Windsor Station to the 18-story, apartment-style Place du Canada. He wrote down the company's customer and built shopping centers, increased its control position in Algonquin Steel and sold it at a premium in Toronto, purchased more Canadian National stock for \$260 million and bought Maple Leaf Mills for \$260 million. He divided CP of its two main units, Canadian, for \$473 million and Michael DeLoe for \$500 million for 12.8 per cent in Ludlow Transportation. The deal raised a lot of eyebrows because the 12.8-per-cent shares carried with them 47 per cent of the company's voting position. Other shareholders were never offered a similar deal—but DeLoe's son, Gary, sold 115,000 of his ownership shares on March 30; the day his father publicly announced that he was looking for a buyer.

Stinson's most daring step was selling off CP Air, which sat directly in the company's destination to the transportation sector but which had never been a big money-maker. "There wasn't a wet eye in the house," Stinson says of the airline's sale to Pacific Western. This year, he is planning about \$1.5 billion in capital expenditures to update his company's physical plant, especially some

of the hotels acquired from the Empress in Victoria, for example, is undergoing a \$30-million face-lift.

Among CP's many other projects, Montreal, the company's real estate subsidiary is planning a \$1-billion waterfront centre in downtown Vancouver, which will include a major hotel and will compete directly with Li Ka-shing's redevelopment of the former Expo lands on False Creek. Montreal already owns 27 shopping centres, 47 office buildings, 59 industrial structures and an apartment complex.

Strictly outside CP's core groups is Synco, a major manufacturer of commercial shaver cream acquired in 1979 with factories in Jakarta, Quito, as well as Synco, N.Y., and Beaver Falls. Its CP's energy holdings are concentrated in Petro-Canada petroleum, which boasts reserves of more than 104 million barrels of oil and natural gas liquids and 2.6 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

Since Stinson took over, corporate debt has dropped by \$3 billion to just over \$4 billion. Stock analysts say that CP's share asset value is more than \$38, which is \$17.56 above the current market price. "Of course, we'll grow again," said Stinson, "but we don't want to spread ourselves too thin from a central point of view. We know the businesses we're in, we're comfortable in them and we can run what we have with a very small staff."

That is the most surprising figure of all: Canada's largest shareholders control company has a head-office staff of fewer than two dozen key people, with a total staff of only 460. Stinson's frustration is that federal regulations will allow him to attend only four per cent of CP's railway trucks per year—and he wants Stinson to rid the U.S. system of selling underused sections to local entrepreneurs who run small railways connecting into the main lines.

CP's next step will include expansion outside Canada. At the moment, 22 per cent of the company's revenues are earned from foreign sources. As well as the chess company in New York state, CP operates three hotels in West Germany.

In a very real way, Stinson has reversed a tradition that reaches back to such notable predecessors as Donald A. Smith, George Stephen and Sir William MacIsaac, because they too realized that what would make the company great was not its land holdings or railway but its commitment to entrepreneurial spirit. As MacIsaac, the U.S. entrepreneur who completed the original route, said when he renounced his American citizenship, "Building that railroad would have made a Canadian out of the German emperor."

Maybe it is Stinson's mild manner, but surely he knows to take what used to be the CP's advantage. "It's mainly because the railways are so much an important part of the social fabric anymore," he said. "We're not the power-house we were when a lot of those original facilities were built up over time."

Not a powerhouse—but a lot more profitable.

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What good is getting off the plane first if your luggage comes last. In Executive Class everything from checks-in to priority baggage tags is designed to get both you and your 2-suiter on your way—fast!



Executive Class


Air Canada

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Earlier campaign period.

Whatever your reasons to buy, act soon. The sales period is earlier this year — from Thursday, October 20 to Tuesday, November 1. You may date your payment November 1, the day the new bonds start earning interest. So don't be late for this very important date.

Easy to buy.

You may buy your new Canada Savings Bonds whenever you bank or invest. Many employers also offer their employees the opportunity to buy Canada Savings Bonds at work through the Payroll Savings Plan—ask for details where you work.

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Canada Savings Bonds can be cashed at any time. If you cash the new bonds before February 1, 1988, you will receive the full face value. If cashed after that, you will receive the full face value plus all the interest earned since November 1, 1988.

Like Alice, your bonds keep growing.

Choose Compound Interest Bonds which re-invest your interest automatically, so your savings continue to grow until the bonds are called or reach maturity. Or choose Regular Interest Bonds which pay interest each November 1 until maturity, either by cheque or direct deposit to your account.

Denominations start as low as \$100 for Compound Interest Bonds and \$300 for Regular Interest Bonds.

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Canada Savings Bonds are fully guaranteed by the Government of Canada. They're a safe, secure investment that never falls in value.

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If you are one of the 1.5 million Canadians who own 1981 Canada Savings Bonds (Series 30) you made a great investment. But, these bonds mature on November 1. So plan to re-invest in the new series now.



Value of maturing 1981 bonds.

Upon redemption, holders of Series 30 Compound Interest Bonds will receive the face value of their bonds plus accumulated interest—a total of \$2,288.91 per \$1,000 bond. Holders of Regular Interest Bonds will receive the face value of their bonds. They will also receive a final interest payment of \$105.00 per \$1,000 bond by cheque or direct deposit.

Special arrangements make it easy to re-invest.

Simply present your maturing Series 30 bonds to your bank or other authorized sales agent between October 20 and November 1.

All the paperwork for the redemption of your maturing bonds and the purchase of your new bonds will be done (or you) at that time. The transfer of funds will take place automatically on November 1, the day your Series 30 bonds mature and your new bonds start earning interest. So your money keeps on working for you without interruption.

These special arrangements also apply for the early re-investment of annual interest received from all Canada Savings Bonds taxes.

Interest rate announced mid-October.

The interest rate and purchase limit for the new series will be announced in mid-October. At the same time, the interest rates for the coming year on outstanding Series 37 to 42 Canada Savings Bonds will be announced. Details will be available in daily newspapers and wherever Canada Savings Bonds are sold.

Beat the rush.

Millions of Canadians will be buying Canada Savings Bonds this Fall. You can avoid last minute line ups by acting as soon as the new bonds go on sale. Remember, November 1 is the last day you can buy the new bonds at face value. But the bonds may be withdrawn from sale at any time.



Canada Savings Bonds.
A very timely investment.



**Canada
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Lighting the Olympic flame: a billion TV viewers, a record number of athletes, over 6,000 performers and a national hero

OLYMPICS

THE GAMES BEGIN



1,600 modern dancers—all dressed in white—spelling the word "welcome" in English and Korean for a roiling crowd of 70,000 spectators at Seoul's Olympic Stadium—and for an estimated one billion television viewers around the world. After years of planning, it was a flawless, weather-perfect opening ceremony for the XXIV Olympiad. More than 6,000 performers took part in the three-hour extravaganza last Saturday, which combined stunning choreography and captivating Korean music. Following the initial pageantry, the athletes themselves marched in record numbers of more than 9,000, representing an unprecedented 160 participating nations.

A DYNAMIC AND POWERFUL SOUTH KOREA STAGES A HUGE PAGEANT TO OPEN THE SUMMER GAMES

The parade of nations was led by Greece, birthplace of the ancient Olympics and site of the first modern Games in 1896. Canada's 386-athlete team, led by apolitical swimmer Gaudy Wain carrying the Canadian flag, cheered the audience by waving white towels into the seats. While the spectators, who paid \$246 to be there, applauded politely as the various national teams entered the stadium,

the arrival of the Olympic flame caused a spontaneous outburst from the largely Korean audience. It was caused by 75-year-old Korean Soho Koo-chang, who was the spectator at the 1936 Summer Olympics. But Soho entered the record books as a Japanese, because at the time Korea was occupied by Japan.

While Soho's entry as a national hero—he jumped for joy shortly after entering the stadium—reflected both Korea's emergence as an industrial power and its often-turbulent history, the heavy security throughout Seoul was a sobering reminder of more recent troubles. South Korea has recently undergone a violent transition from dictatorship to democracy and still remains officially at war with Communist-ruled North Korea. But in vibrant Seoul, a city of 10 million people, the opening of the Olympic Games was a moment to reflect on Korea's economic miracle. And, in keeping with the Peace and Harmony motto of these Games, it was also an opportunity for sporting idealism. Said Park Seok-ik, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, in welcoming the



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Even before the Games began, the South Korean government was taking extraordinary precautions to prevent any disturbances or terrorist incidents. Military helicopters hovered overhead while 120,000 municipal policemen, backed by regular soldiers and antiterrorist troops, scrutinized motorists and pedestrians. At the Games sites, officers roamed corners under cars and trucks to check the undercarriages for explosives. In a bow to Western custom, athletes signed a 23-day jail sentence for people caught spitting on the street and tried to lure the sale of dog and snake meat, though vendors were still peddling on back streets.

For Korea, a land of world attention until the Games and on Oct. 3, the Olympics are an opportunity to show off. Said President Roh Tae-woo: "Our people have worked in a climate of instability and accomplished an economic miracle which has astonished the world. Now we are on the point of accomplishing a cultural miracle by organizing the most beautiful Olympics ever."

For the estimated 250,000 foreign visitors, Seoul is presenting a dazzling array of services. Along the crowded downtown Incheon Street, corner (corner shops and bookies) trails are a consumer's delight. Narrow alleys



Seoul's vibrant downtown: celebrating an economic miracle

streets abound with visitors—there are an estimated 25,000 a city—who were swept up by the addition of a handful of wiggling snake-like fish and well-painted plates of fermented cabbage local with pork and cayenne. But in an attempt to put a private image, police have banned the city's famous girls—who offer "fritze-

ston" for just a few dollars—from their customary working places in front downtown barbershops.

One of the most anticipated events of the Games is the 100 m duel between Canada's Ben Johnson and Carl Lewis of the United States on Sept. 23 (page 46). Prior to that, swimming events will likely capture most of the attention. Canada's best prospect for a gold medal is in swimming a 35-year-old Adrian Hagan of Brampton, Ont., who already holds the world record in the 200-m. breaststroke. Last week, standing on the brilliant swimmers outside the 10,000-seat pool facility, Hagan said that she was overwhelmed by her first Olympics. "There are too many people," she said.

The spotlight shines the track-and-field events will also include U.S. 400-m specialist Florence Griffith-Joyner, known for her long fingertips and flashy outfits. As well, American Jackie Joyner-Kersey will seek to establish her claim as best female athlete in the grueling heptathlon. In addition to Johnson and Hagan, Canada's medal hopes rest on the likes of synchronized swimmer Wally, swimmer Victor Zsuzs in the 100-m breaststroke and 1988 World Cup long-jumping champion Len Miller, whose magnificent

BAL QUINN and CHRIS WOOD in Seoul

THE HIGH COST OF STEROIDS

The taking was really messy. Last week in Seoul, International Olympic Committee president Juan Antonio Samaranch held delegates to the 1988 session at the IOC that "Olympic is death." Just six hours before their scheduled flight to South Korea, three Canadian weight lifters—David Babin, 33, of Montreal, Que., Jacques Denvers, 36, of Quebec, Que., and Patrick Gail, 34, of Quebec, B.C.—were also dropped from the Olympic team. Three samples provided that all four had been using anabolic steroids, synthetic male hormones that enhance the body's ability to gain weight. Anabolic steroids and recovery between workouts—and that are banned by the IOC. During the Olympics, up to 2,000 athletes,

including medal winners, will be tested for steroids and about 300 other banned substances.

The latest suspensions further tarnished the image of Canada's weight lifters. At the 1983 Pan American Games in Caracas, Guyana and Michael "Mike" West lost four gold medals after testing positive for steroids. As well, two other Canadian weight lifters were sent home from the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles following positive tests for steroids.

At a Montreal news conference last week, Babin, Denvers, and Gail, who was a silver medalist in Los Angeles, admitted taking steroids at a training camp in Czechoslovakia in July and August. But they did not explain how they hoped to escape detection, or why they had succumbed to temptation. Canadian Weightlifting Federation administrative co-ordinator Kathleen Barber said that the

latest drug violations were even more disappointing because all seven Olympic team members had been tested in May—and all had passed.

Last week in Seoul, Sir Arthur Gold, vice-chairman of the British Olympic Committee, said that a medical inquiry in Britain concluded that not in 20 Olympic athletes used banned drugs. But he added that the question of Canadian weight lifters may provide a more accurate indicator. Said Gold: "Having looked into more than half of the cases—Mike West, the Canadians are getting nearer to the truth, which, I think, is no easy task at all." Regardless of how pervasive, the use of drugs to enhance performance undermines the credibility of the athletes and damages the image of the Olympics.

Denvers: drugs are out



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The 100-m showdown for Johnson and Lewis

One of the premier events of the Olympics will begin with the bark of a starter's gun just after lunchtime on Saturday in Korea. It will end less than 10 seconds later. That is how fast it will take the world's eight fastest men to run 100 m down a strip of bricked-off golf-course at the center of an oval field at Seoul's Olympic Stadium. Barring the minor glitch, the first race across the finish line will be either Ben Johnson, 36, the troubled superstar of Canadian track and field, or Carl Lewis, the cocky 27-year-old American who won four gold medals—including one for the 100 m—when Johnson finished third—at the Los Angeles Games in 1984. When he served as Seoul last week, wearing a white shirt and sunglasses, Lewis declared: "The gold medal for the 100-m race is mine. I will never again lose to Johnson."

Although he has criticized Lewis in the past, Johnson avoided provocative statements last week, simply stating that he intends to finish first. At a Sept. 18 news conference following reports that he was suffering from hepatitis, he said, the world-record holder, who had worked out after the opening ceremonies, declared that he was 100-percent

fit. "I am here to win a gold medal," he added. If Lewis wants to win, Johnson said, "he has to come catch me."

The astronomical rivalry between Johnson and Lewis, which has been building in intensity since 1985 when Johnson first beat Lewis in Zurich, adds another dramatic element to one of the most exciting events of the Olympics. Millions of people will watch the two men race live on TV, and the winner will reap a fortune in commercial endorsement contracts.

The outcome of the race will likely be clear from the time the starter fires his gun. When Johnson set a new 100-m world record of 9.83 seconds in Rome on Aug. 30, 1987, he was—as usual—first off the starting block just 0.126 of a second after the gun sounded. At the time, the International Athletics Federation considered the limits of human reaction time to be just 0.130 of a second. According to its rules, any quarter response would require cheating and therefore would be judged a false start. Johnson's remarkable reflexes have forced the federation to lower the legal response time to 0.106 of a second for the Olympic event.

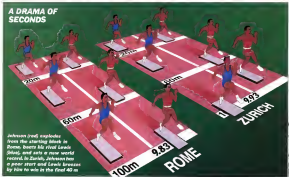
After setting the world record, Johnson did

not lose Lewis again until their pre-Olympic showdown in Zurich last month. Then, Lewis was running merry, and his coaches say have concluded that Johnson's legendary start is less awesome than it once was. The Canadian sprinter had been performing uneventfully since returning to racing in August after a three-month layoff to recover from a pulled hamstring muscle. In fact, in Zurich, Johnson jumped the gun and had to be called back. On the second start, Johnson failed to leave the block with his usual burst and he finished behind Lewis and American Calum Swann—whose 1983 world record Johnson had broken in Rome.

Having split their last two encounters, the sprinters' rubber match now has gold at stake. Lewis's strategy for winning in Seoul is straightforward—capture the lead from the explosive Johnson at the sprinter's first 30 m. At six feet, two inches tall, Lewis has a four-inch height advantage over Johnson that gives him a longer stride and greater acceleration as he approaches the finish line.

The Johnson-Lewis contest will likely be witnessed by a select crowd of 75,000 in Seoul and has also been scheduled to capture most of the North American TV audience. Because Seoul is 14 hours ahead, viewers in Toronto will see the Saturday event at about 11:55 Friday night, 8:30 p.m. in Vancouver and 12:30 a.m. Saturday in Dallas. Still, the race will not end the rivalry; both runners are expected to meet again in Tokyo on Oct. 6. But the enduring glory of an Olympic victory will be theirs by only one sprinter, in less than 10 fierce seconds in Seoul.

CHRIS WOOD in Seoul



Johnson (red) explodes from the starting block in Rome, beats his rival Lewis (blue), and sets a new world record in Zurich. Johnson has a prior story and Lewis because by his tie in the final 40 m

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ENVIRONMENT

**The mean
season**

*Fires have ravaged
forests in the West*

Although the peak forest fire season in the Americas West traditionally does not begin until late September, flames have raged about four million acres since fires began in early July. And late last week, 39 fires were still burning in six western states. Still, some U.S. park officials say that they have been encouraged by Canadian efforts to help battle the flames. Through a critical period, more than 300 Canadian airborne firefighters saved an estimated 8,000 Americans in fight the most stubborn fires in Wyoming's Yellowstone National Park and Montana's Glacier National Park. Declared Reed Juras, chief ranger for the Pacific Northwest of the National Park Service: "We're all children of a common mother, and this is truly a hands-on-the-shoulder effort."

That help was badly needed. In late June, Yellowstone Park officials took the precautionary measure of burning dangerous undergrowth. But days later, despite those efforts, new fires—started by lightning and fed by the region's worst drought in record—broke out of control. Park officials called in experienced pilots and engineers from Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Said a clearly grateful Juras: "When we really needed that extra manpower and equipment, it was sure nice to have it on the cork." But for two of the Canadians, Lesley McGowan, 30, of Edmonton, and Jean Werville, 58, of Ottawa, the venture ended tragically: they died on Sept. 5 while fighting the 48,000-acre Deception fire near Missoula, Wash., after their helicopter crashed.

Last week, firefighters and the U.S. military were taking advantage of the damp, chilly weather to contain fires that have destroyed nearly one million acres in Yellowstone. But that reprieve could be short-lived, and park officials fear more devastation for the next weeks and, but, dry weather that experts predicted would soon return. Still, despite that forecast, they reopened many of Yellowstone's interior roads—including those leading to the Old Faithful geyser—and expressed optimism that the worst of the fire, but summer was finally over.

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BOOKS

Mining the past

Two new books examine the nation's roots

When Pierre Berton's 34th book, *The Arctic Grail*, arrived in Canadian bookstores last week, it was greeted with the kind of fanfare usually reserved for royal visits. In keeping with the book's theme of northern exploration, publishers at a series of launch parties in New York City, Toronto, Calgary and Iqaluit, N.W.T., relied on a modern-day version of pemmican, the dried meat cakes that sustained many polar explorers, and served a specially made "sash-ukey" cooler. On Sept. 12, Berton and a small group of guests got

Canada's next Confederation. Although far removed from one another in time and intent, both books clearly illustrate publishers' faith that a substantial market exists for books dealing with the nation's roots. It is a faith borne out by recent experience. *The Illustrated History of Canada*, a lavishly illustrated book published last October by Lester & Orpen Dennig Ltd., has already sold 60,000 to retailers, while another fall 1987 release, Peter C. Newman's *Cassius of the Wilderness*, has generated sales in hard-cover of nearly 75,000 in Penguin Canada.



Berton (center) with Cassie and Peter C. Newman; the portraits polar exploration

on orange survival suits, boarded a helicopter and made their way to yet another launch party—this one aboard the Gulf Canada oil rig *Millipack* in the Beaufort Sea, 75 miles northwest of Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T. Berton's publishers, McClelland and Stewart, had good reason to celebrate: already, bookstores have ordered more than 30,000 copies of *The Arctic Grail* and sales of the \$29.95 volume in Canada are expected to exceed 50,000.

Berton's new work is one of two major September releases exploring aspects of Canada's past. The other volume, *The Culture Dictionary of Canadian History* (Coffin, \$24.95) by historian David J. Rees and J. L. (Jack) Granatstein, represents a first in Canadian publishing: a compact, single-volume reference guide to the most significant personalities and events in the shaping of

History. Publishers, meanwhile, sold 150,000 sets of the first edition of its *Canadian Encyclopedia*, and advance sales to bookstores for its newly published five-volume second edition have almost completely equaled the first print run of 113,000 sets. Bob Williams, vice-president of sales and marketing at McClelland and Stewart, says: "History is the most important and consistent category in Canadian publishing."

Publishers trace the strength of the popular-history market in Canada to a growing national awareness, heightened by the intense debates over the country's Constitution and its relationship with the United States, that has taken place during the past decade. Saul Loebe, publisher at Lester & Orpen Dennig, says: "To answer the question of what the country is all about and where it is

going, we are looking at what the past has been."

Pierre Berton himself became the first Canadian author to build a wide audience as a writer of popular history. His two-volume history of the Canadian Pacific Railway, *The National Dream* (1970) and *The Last Spike* (1971), proved to be a Canadian publishing phenomenon of outstanding proportions: both releases have sold more than 100,000 copies in hard-cover since their first appearance. Like *The National Dream*, *The Arctic Grail* presents a panoramic view of its subject, rich in detail. Berton spent three years researching and writing his account of 19th- and early 20th-century Arctic exploration. He has delved thoroughly and sensitively into underlying portions of the men who explored what is now the Canadian Arctic, searching first for the Northwest Passage and, later, for the North Pole itself. "I was interested in who they were rather than what they found," Berton told *Macleod*. "They wouldn't have gone up there if they weren't complicated people."

Indeed, the book's appeal lies in the diversity of the characters who paraded across the Arctic stage—from Richard Perry, a devoutly religious British naval officer who kept his men occupied during the long winters slipping anatomy treatises, to the American Frederick Cook, an amiable con man who claimed, falsely, to have reached the Pole in 1908. Berton agrees little that is new in his book but he does cast light on some of the great omissions of historians and official biographers. In particular, he stresses the importance of the Inuit, who saved many explorers from disaster. Without their help, Berton writes, "no white explorer... could have conquered the frozen world."

Attention to the overlooked is also a strength of *The Culture Dictionary of Canadian History*, the first installment in a projected line of Canadian reference books from the publisher. Although the dictionary is far from exhaustive, its authors have managed to touch on most of the significant—and a few simply interesting—developments in Canadian politics, business, sports and culture since 1607. Granatstein, a professor at Toronto's York University, and Berton, who teaches at the University of Calgary, spent two years on the project, whittling some 5,000 possible entries down to the 1,800 that appear in the book. Saul Granatstein, "I approached it by asking myself if I, as a historian, would want to know about this person or event."

These choices are arguably eclectic. In addition to concise histories of Canada's role in the world wars and biographies of national political leaders, readers can find entries for singer Paul Anka, the Shosonke Party and First World War-era hockey star Oshie Taylor, best remembered for the time he scored a goal while skating backward. The dictionary, like Berton's book, is proof that the country's past remains a rich resource for publishers and readers alike.

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MEDIA WATCH



The price of playing in the Big Time

BY GEORGE BAIN

Without apparent, the top show on CBC Television—the top Canadian show—is *The National*. In scores and, at the same time, the show turns up in the top five not only every week, but most weeks. Its audience figures—sometimes show, but more often a bit below, two million nightly. When television viewing is gauged by the number of viewers, the show is not only close to what it has been, it has been. It has been there by the *Journal*, which on average reports 200,000 to 300,000 lower viewers, and sometimes by the *Sunday News* show, *Sunday Report*.

The *National's* class rival among Canadian programs is *Hockey Night in Canada*. In fact, when hockey enters into its long, long Stanley Cup season, which drops its view into June, the news frequency is overrated. For instance, in the May 2 to 4 week this past year of the top five CBC shows were *National Hockey League* games. The fifth was the *Danny Sunday Movie*. The probable explanation of that result is not a sudden disinterest of viewers of *The National*, but that the show is unaffected by hockey, which frequently delays the start of the news and a time when part of its audience, especially in the Atlantic provinces, has gone to bed. But apart from *The National*, the related *Journal* and, in season, hockey, the top five programs on the publicly owned network are not alone, always America.

The most popular of time in the past few years have been the *Danny Sunday Movie*, followed by *Norfolk and Delta*, more distantly by *Kate and Allie*, *The Golden Girls* and *Designing Women* and, still further behind, by the recently renewed *Seinfeld* (which, the week most watched, program on CBC TV in the period, although surpassed more than once by *The Cosby Show* on CTV, which has drawn better than six million, with *Awake with Grace Gable*). In the second of two

As long as the CBC goes on as a copy of the reach-em-all American networks, it cannot be what its management wants

weekly episodes in December, 1985, that *Canada's* made special drew 5,637,000 viewers.

All that is derived from a survey of 190 weekly episodes by Media Research of the five top-rated television programs on CBC, CTV, Global and Radio-Canada over a 20-year period between early 1965 and the present—most all that were issued in that time, but a large sample. They were picked at random, except that care was taken to ensure that every week of the year was included because of seasonal differences in what viewers are given to see and how many sets are turned on for them to see anything. And, with that, we leave A. C. Nielsen, which counts only numbers and has nothing to do with the conclusions, which are more.

The first of those is that as long as CBC TV goes on as a copy of the unbalanced, attachment, American-style network, it cannot be what its management and lobbyists pretend (sometimes that it is and (more often) that it wants to be and would be but for a supposedly public treasury, which is something *factually* Canadian.

An matters stand, the department of consumer and corporate affairs—as a matter of truth to labelling—would demand that any

other product that came in a box carry a line saying "color added." The *National*, the prime element in that distinguishing Canadian color, commands a large and faithful audience not because it is better immediately or technically than American network news, but because it serves as the check, a natural Canadian element in Canadian affairs. *Hockey Night in Canada* tops the charts in the play-off season because hockey is the national sport. And, as indicated by *Awake with Grace Gable*, quality Canadian drama is capable of drawing millions of viewers—but here there's a rub. Two, really.

The first is that such progress, including *Chautauque Girl*, *Charlie O'Connell's War* and *My American Cousin*—almost the full list of drama the corporation and its lobbyists cite as evidence of what could be done if only government were more reliably aware—are all one-shot. Partly because they are one-shot because they are Canadian—they benefit from scenes of publicity in the making and in scenes of being shown, and of low-level (but dramatically charitable) reviews after, which help with the return. Nevertheless, they remain merely occasional hits of the Canadian flavor in a service that is defined for the largest numbers of viewers by the sorts of imported series that dominate the top five ratings—most, in one word, but week after week and year after year.

The second is that, although the corporation and its lobbyists endlessly assert their dedication to serving more and better Canadian drama, produced, they have always, in good faith, found other things they wanted to do more and, in less good faith, finally went into their budgets about government's widest neglect of the arts and culture. The current illustration is the desire to set up an all-news, all-news cable channel—which the country's government would not want to do to secure that new to Canada's field and to become even more Big-Time.

What seems never to have been considered as a means of providing a more distinctly Canadian television service is a last-minute reworking of priorities and going more Small-Time, with a view to freeing up a larger part of a \$1 billion-plus total revenue for programs that would make a difference.

A model is close at hand: CBC Radio has chosen to differ by not differing in a week that of the radio that that advances itself as "more rock, less talk." Such programs as *Montreal's* with *Prime General* (the best and most Canadian thing as Canadian broadcasting, radio or television). As it happens, with *Michael Ensign*, CBC's *Sunday Morning*, with *Lester B. Sanders*, *Shirley MacLure*, now in the hands of Joan Goodie, the having taken over from the excellent *Harry Elton*, *Gale's* *Alban*, with *Clyde G. Brown*; and the afternoon show, now presented over by *Vicki Garwood*, have a new, somewhat arbitrary—indeed, arbitrary—may not turn on the sort of people who are around with headlines on, leaving to rock music—that it makes a great way to be recently defective.

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For Canadians who were not in Europe during the Second World War, the heroic work of combat photographers showed them in stark black and white the terrible scenes of battle devastation and chaos. Toronto-based Kim Bell, now 78, was one of those photographers. As a member of the Canadian Army Film and Photo Unit, he photographed battlefield action in France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany, eventually landing with the troops on D-Day, June 6, 1944, in Normandy, France. Bell has revisited Europe often, each time taking his cameras to record the healing passage of time on the battle-scarred countryside, villages and towns. The result is a stunning collection of then-and-now photographs, *The Big We Were*, published last week by the University of Toronto Press.

Bell said that the idea for the book originated nearly 48 years ago with Marlene's Editor M. Arthur Lewis. In 1946, Lewis sent Bell to Europe to photograph sites he had recorded previously. Said Bell: "It was my first visit back I stayed a couple of months

A NEW BOOK SHOWS THE EFFECTS OF TIME'S PASSAGE ON WAR-TORN EUROPE AND THE CANADIANS WHO FOUGHT THERE

most of the two weeks originally planned." He gathered enough material for his first book, *Carsten Call*, as well as the Sept. 1, 1949, *Maclean's* photo essay "Joy in the Ruins—On the Beach, a Bitter Ghost." Then, in 1960, Bell returned to France and the port of Doune, 27 years after the disastrous raid that left 3,363 casualties and prisoners of war out of a total Canadian force of 4,961.

The subsequent book, *Not in Vain*, became a Canadian best-seller when it was published in 1973. But Bell said that he was never totally satisfied with those works and, in 1985, he began planning *The Big We Were*. Said Bell: "Marlene's started it all."

For the book—excepted here for the first time—Bell drew on his own material and that of Canadian, American, British and German authors. Among the 340 wartime photographs, he juxtaposed 225 color photographs (not he took on his return visits. Most are of the same scenes, and in many cases Bell found individuals from earlier photographs and rephotographed them. Various war correspondents and newspaper publisher Rina Munro wrote in the foreword that the book "offers us an evocative reminder of the cost and the courage of war and the destructiveness of the human agent. For all of us who must live today in the shadow of nuclear holocaust, these photographs constitute a necessary and eloquent cry for continued peace in an uncertain world." Clearly, *The Big We Were* is a graphic reminder of the cost of that peace. □

Duquesne beach
(above and right):
Bornstein-sur-Mer,
France, with German
prisoners (below):
and as it looks now: a
Canadian photog-
rapher's vivid record
of battle during the
Second World War—
and of the same land
over the succeeding
decades





The church at Crouilly, France, with its monument to French soldiers who died in the First World War, as it appeared shortly after D-Day (above) and in peacetime (top left)



Chester McInnes and Robert Middleton four decades after Middleton (far right) helped to lead Belgians onto a stretcher in Sicily. The two Ontario men remain good friends



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The canal in Caen, France—which Canadian troops liberated in July of 1944—against the background of war's devastating (left) and whose youngsters now fish the unquenchable remnants of the American spirit.

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HISTORY



Modern-day shoppers roam the town square of Antwerp, Belgium, where a German V-1 flying bomb, probably aimed at the nearby harbor, massacred civilians 44 years ago (below): heroic work amid devastation and chaos



André Vermeulen (top) of St-Croix, Belgium, is killed under the living room floor; Vermeulen's sister Madeleine (right in middle picture) and friend Zette above the (below); and (bottom) as Red found them in 1986: an eloquent cry for peace

A PRIZE-WINNING EPIC

As a poet, John Foss says that he is used to fame without fortune. Last week, the college English instructor from Madisonville, Ky., north of Louisville, earned \$1,000 for winning the top prize in the first Canadian Poetry Contest. It was not enough to quit teaching, but the 40-year-old author of eight poetry books added that the contest, sponsored by author George Woodcock as a fund-raiser for the charity Canada India Village Aid, was still profitable. Said Foss: "There may not be much monetary reward, but a good cause makes that easier to take."

Royal promise

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher may have found a way to stop Prince Charles from challenging her government's urban policies. According to author Anthony Holden, she has offered to send him to Hong Kong, 6,000 miles away from the slums of London, which could stifle his outspoken comments on Britain's decay; every once in a while *Sunday Times* article last week on Britain's new book, *Charles, Prince of Wales*, shows that Thatcher wants Charles to become governor of Hong Kong in time to hand over the British Crown colony to mainland China in 1997. While an earlier book by Holden, *Charles, Prince of Wales*, as a flattering account, the piece declined to re-examine the new book, to be released in November. But Holden, 46, maintains that he shows a special support with the prince. However, Buckingham Palace spokesman Nicholas McGonagall says: "Mr. Holden has followed the prince only as a journalist. The prince might recognize Mr. Holden if he saw him at a party."



Prince Charles: a governor in waiting



Welch leading a rescue mission

AN ALIEN DELIGHT

For actress Tahnee Welch, space-age fantasy is serious business. The 30-year-old daughter of Reginald Welch plays an alien from the planet Antares who heads an important rescue mission in the movie *Cosmos: The Story*, scheduled for a November release. A former model from Los Angeles, Welch made her acting debut with a bit part in the 1985 movie *Cosmos*. Canadian director Don Petric said that he cast Welch in the crucial because of her serious approach to make-believe situations. Said Petric: "She has the power to make the imaginary seem very real."

A MAN OF MANY PARTS

Canadian actor Saul Rubinek has become a man of many faces. In the thriller *Observed*, to be released next month, he stars as an American businessman who becomes a hit-and-run killer. In a new TV series, *Ally*, he will be a psychiatrist, and in the made-for-TV movie *Lorraine*, to be aired next spring, he plays the manager of the eccentric pianist. But it is the role of madcap Rabbi Tzvi in the soon-to-be-released comedy *The Golem* of *Maximilian Gluck* that Rubinek says "fits closest to home." The 39-year-old Ontario native says that the rabbi, who leaves the pulpit of the ultraorthodox Hasidic faith to become a shop-keep-er, could easily be one of the family Rubineks. "My grandfather was Hasidic, and my father broke away from religion to become an actor." For Rubinek, his heavy schedule could not come at a better time: "I'm so busy," he adds, "I haven't had time to worry about lifting the big Four-O."



Rubinek: finding happiness as a madcap rabbi

First the song, then the book

Publishing a children's book is like a childhood dream come true, says singer-songwriter Jimmy Buffett. The 41-year-old American musician with 16 hit albums to his credit enlisted his daughter Savannah Jane, 8, to turn his ballad *The Jolly Man* into a fairy tale. Together they plotted the adventures of a troubadour who lives on a mythical island. Says Buffett: "Literature is my first love—I just found another job along the way."



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Chimes of freedom

International stars sing for human rights

Even in the lives-filled era of pop music, when star-studded concerts for good causes have become a fixture on the rock 'n' roll calendar, it was a landmark event: Amnesty International brought its Human Rights Now! show to Toronto last week, with an eight-hour concert featuring a ton of pop's leading artists, kicking off the North American leg of the most extensive world tour in rock history. The seven-day tour, which began in London on Sept. 2, was to touch down in Montreal last Saturday before continuing to scheduled concerts this week in Philadelphia, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

While pop musicians in the 1980s have increasingly adopted social concerns and appeared in concerts around the world since before his a group of stars takes center with a message to the far corners of the globe. And the performers—Bruce Springsteen, Sting, Peter Dinklage, Tracy Chapman and Youssou N'Dour, all of them donating their time—rank in one of the most talented and diverse lineups ever assembled.

Springsteen's *Night on My Mind*—an international star best known for his singing with Garbage—opened the Toronto show, performing a lively set of African rhythms and dance. He was followed by Canadian's, if long, who added her giddy country charm to the evening with a crooning square dance, and later delivered a wrenching version of Bob Dylan's *Forever Young*. The mood turned more somber as the new American rock sensation Tracy Chapman performed a selection of her soulful songs, including "Talk a Good Game," which was all for the benefit of Amnesty International, the London-based, Nobel Prize-winning organization that campaigns on behalf of political prisoners and has 700,000 members and subscribers worldwide.

Throughout the show, the crowd was reverberated when the artists performed their more political songs. When Springsteen's Garbage broke into *Rainy Days*, his haunting tribute to the

Black student leader, who was killed in a South African prison in 1987, many people in the audience lit candles and carried lighters. Many held up banners when Sting dedicated his hit song *Streets of Fire* to imprisoned Black South African leader Nelson Mandela and to the children in that country's jails.

By the time Springsteen took to the stage with his E-Street Band near midnight, his foot-to-the-floor brand of rock 'n' roll had 16,000 people on their feet. Then, the crowd

sang along when all of the evening's stars joined together for an emotional finale featuring two songs from pop's past. Bob Marley's *Get Up, Stand Up* and Bob Dylan's *Chimes of Freedom*. And when the group sang Dylan's line about balls rolling "for each unsharpened pencil soul shepherd made a pen," their voices struck the evening's most poignant chord.

Those over-classic adherents of human rights encapsulate the message of the ground-breaking *Amnesty International*, which has been campaigning on behalf of political prisoners since its inception in 1961, is using the release of rock music to help promote the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, during the 40th anniversary of the charter. By the time the \$25-million tour—which is underwritten by the U.S. shoe manufacturer Reebok International Ltd.—closes on Oct. 15 in Buenos Aires, the artists will have taken Amnesty's message on a journey of more than 35,000 miles, to one million people in 14 countries on five continents. Concertgoers along the tour receive



Springsteen in Toronto
16,000 got up to cheer



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MUSIC

copies of the US declaration, and an animated film shows during each concert outlines at Toronto. The Amnesty International U.S.A.'s executive director, Jack Husley, who conceived the tour, rock music is the perfect vehicle to mobilize global support for human rights. Said Husley, a 56-year-old former Princeton monk: "The nature of rock 'n' roll is a desire for freedom and a rebellion to get there. And that is what Amnesty is about."

Amnesty first turned to rock 'n' roll two years ago when they organized the 1st Conspiracy of Hope concerts in the United States to focus attention on prisoners of conscience around the world. The tour featured Sting (Globe), Ireland's U2 and Canada's Bryan Adams, among others, and succeeded in doubling Amnesty's American membership to 250,000.

This success helped to inspire the much more ambitious current tour: 15 concerts in a kind of human-rights extravaganza, with the artists and support staff of 180 travelling on a private DC-10 jet that carries 90 tons of sound equipment, instruments and lighting. Also accompanying them are Amnesty activists and victims of oppression governments—including a Cuban torturer victim and a survivor of Cambodia's brutal Khmer Rouge regime. Tour organizers say that the victims are travelling with the tour in order to provide the politicians with firsthand accounts of human-rights abuses. Said tour spokeswoman Mary Daly: "Every day, the commitment of the artists is evident."

Some of the tour's early stops were locally conscious: Western rock has rarely, if ever, veered—excluding behind the Iron Curtain and to such Third World countries as Zimbabwe and India. And some of those concerts are clearly making an impact: top-selling Canadian rockers Rush performed at the 1989 Human Rights Concert in Toronto, and later at the week, Amnesty organizers were attempting to book a show for a concert in New Delhi on Sept. 30 but were hampered by the fact that a soccer match is taking place in the stadium the night before—leaving the tour insufficient time to set up equipment.

What threatens to dampen spirits on the tour most is the possibility that Soviet officials will turn down Amnesty's request to stage a concert in Moscow on Oct. 5. According to Daly, a



Laugh: comical square dance in aid of Amnesty International

amusement—and a lot of disappointed fans last week's San Jose concert, the first by Western pop stars since the rock group Bon Jovi's appearance there in the early 1970s, managed to attract 20,000 people despite heavy

rain and the use of such a small stage. When the show's stellar cast gathered at the end to sing Celine Dion's *Freedom* and Garth Brooks' *Stand Up*, the crowd cheered for the first time in decades of that tradition, with

Stargazing children



holding up stars at the end of each show—the 1989 tour's closing classic protest songs from the 1960s and 1970s. Standing between a muscular Thompson and a stylish Sting, newcomer Chapman appears a slighter, less confident figure. But with his chilling brand of protest music currently at the top of the charts—and at the centre of such shows—the 26-year-old performer clearly represents the new generation. As Amnesty's human-rights careers roll on it is refreshing the rebellious spirit at the centre of rock.

NICHOLAS JENNINGS

Glasnost on screen

Soviet movies are now free of the censors

After two decades of despotism, Soviet film-maker Aleksandr Sokolov had almost given up hope of ever showing his first and only movie. In 1987, Sokolov wrote and directed *The Commissar*, a topical masterpiece about war-torn Russia during Soviet officials' brutal film and confiscated all the copies. They also expelled him from the Communist party and ended his brief career as a film-maker. But in 1996, about a year after Mikhail Gorbachev became Soviet leader, Sokolov received permission to search for his film in the state archives. After three weeks, he found some rusty boxes marked *The Commissar* in a dusty cellar. The black-and-white film had been partially destroyed, but by piecing together various copies, Sokolov painstakingly restored it. Now, after 25 years, *The Commissar* is seeing the light of day. At Toronto's recent Festival of Festivals, it was one of 58 films featured in the largest retrospective of Soviet cinema ever mounted.

The program offered a privileged glimpse into a hidden side of Soviet life and culture. Like *The Commissar*, many of the films shown at the Toronto festival had been previously banned by Moscow bureaucrats. But under Gorbachev's policy of glasnost, there has been a revolution in the country's movie industry. In May, 1986, conservatives were ousted from the leadership of the Soviet Film-makers Union. And control over the movie industry shifted from the state bureaucracy to the movie's own leaders—directors whose films have often been shelved in the past. Setting up a body called the Conflict Commission to review banned work, the union has unearthed 60 movies during the past two years. According to the British Film Institute's Ian Christie, who programmed the retrospective, "Film censorship has been totally abolished at the Soviet Union—it was the first cultural blast in the Gorbachev revolution."

But Sokolov says that the Soviet bureaucracy is still uneasy about his film, which explores self-censorship and points a cruel picture of the military. Set during the height of the Russian civil war in the 1920s, *The Commissar* tells the story of a hardened le-



Sokolov, his masterpiece is finally on view

male army officer who becomes pregnant and is killed with a sympathetic Jewish lady. Sokolov broke the letters of the accursed censors that prevailed at the time of the film's release with local conservatives and disavowed scenes of cavalry horses galloping carelessly across the battlefield.

More recently, other Soviet film-makers have submitted movies—often mocking the censors' own fantasy. Director Yelena Aksholova's 1984 feature, *Planet Parallel*, is a whimsical excursion into the absurd. It is about a troop of army reserves who go looking for adventure after being involved in a quick battle. Advised by their superiors that they have been "killed" by a missile attack, the men pick up some women in the local village, attempting to seduce them in blissful scenes of slow dancing under the stars. Later, the men abandon their dates and sneak

off to an island for a comically complex. On the way back, they get lost in the woods and end up wandering around with a crowd of zombie-like residents from a nursing home dressed in clothes from the Stalin era. "Of course it is subversive," said *Planet Parallel* writer Aleksandr Mordukhai. "But the politics are in the background."

The sudden freedom that Soviet film-makers are now experiencing has posed a new set of problems. Introduced at Toronto last week, Mordukhai said "Right now we can criticize everything and everybody. But I don't think art should have the specific job of criticizing. Its tools are deeper and more complicated." Now that the bureaucracy has stopped aside, the film-makers must compete with each other to catch some of the most and managers at the world—Soviet cinema, who, according to Christie, go to the movies almost daily, much as do North Americans. "As strange as it seems," said Mordukhai, "the danger now comes not from censorship but from commercialism."

However, the commercial fruits of Soviet cinema have bypassed Sokolov. A well-known figure who appeared at several functions in a blue denim suit, the director said that he will earn "not a single kopeck" from *The Commissar's* international success. The reason: his government's film export agency gives no royalties on foreign sales. And the Soviet state, he charged, have been developing the screen (but the film is missing at festivals in the West). Meanwhile, Sokolov does not expect to make another movie. Instead, he spends his time crafting four indirect features. "Maybe," he said, "the West will start buying that one day too."

BRIAN D. JOHNSON

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *The Inverse Agenda*, Luther (4)
- 2 *The Confined of the Keweenaw*, Clancy (7)
- 3 *Tell Me What You Know*, Jacobs (5)
- 4 *The Love of Deception*, Green (3)
- 5 *Abandon*, Wickham (2)
- 6 *Zero*, Shaw (1)
- 7 *In the Face of the Enemy*, (6)
- 8 *Swamp Land of Rascals*, Edgards
- 9 *Timothy's Game*, Sinden (7)
- 10 *Red Men*, Collins (7)

NONFICTION

- 1 *Talking Straight*, Jensen (2)
- 2 *A Brief History of Time*, Hawking (2)
- 3 *Diagnosis of Mind*, Kaplan (3)
- 4 *Trump: The Art of the Deal*, Trump (7)
- 5 *Ed Bradley: The Pursuit of Power*, (6)
- 6 *The Lives of John Lennon*, Gilmartin
- 7 *Thriving on Chaos*, Pridemore (6)
- 8 *Bugs and Bees*, Irvine
- 9 *Arms Race*, Jensen
- 10 *Capefire*, Clark
- 11 *Prisoners and the*

Compiled by Sandra McElroy



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The weighty concerns of a weary scribe

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

A few seasons back, a chap from Winnipeg wrote a letter to this here magazine that doesn't carry enough letters, pining with the wishes to see him and all Canada from Fotheringham's usual sobbing, misty-eyed readings over what he did on his summer holidays. The poor chap doesn't have a chance. Anyone who has to spend all year listening to peripatetic politicians letting out their diatribe a little self-indulgence. I've even encountered old Wesley Loon, Dan McKee, Jesse Helms or Jimmy Baker, it's quite clear to any reasonable man that one should be allowed to penetrate forth his a wee while about culture and phenomena and all that, and the new over God before and the quality of abuse in an English pub that was founded in 1506 something before Oprah Winfrey was created. A weary columnist who must discuss free trade and cars and George Bush is fully entitled to write about Canada and his country. It's written right there in the Bill of Rights. So could look it up.

What's the use of going to a family reunion at Saskatchewan if you can't have about 20 With a collection of relatives that could populate the overall driver of Australia? That Winnipeg guy obviously has no conscience in his soul, which I guess is what happens when you spend too many winters in Winnipeg. Does he actually think I am not going to tell you about the subsequent time in New York with a beautiful girl? The sun is clearly deft.

Said daughter, with old cock of a dad, went to Paris when she was 12. Seeing Paris through the eyes of a 12-year-old girl was a revelation. I'll bring it for the first time. Seeing New York through the eyes of a 12-year-old is like seeing it through a credit card. The economy of Manhattan rose exactly 18 per cent. Mayor Ed Koch sent me a personal note of thanks. They are sending some city bonds after my photo.

Daughter discovered, in the cherry August heat, that the coolest interest in town



was not a game lunch on the grass of Central Park inside a lake, listening to a lucky head called Chicken Wraps with a writing companion, player who looked like Kagi's offspring. In fact, it was cooler among the throngs on Fifth Avenue where the towers of mammoth created the wind-blown effect and wild gales coursed through the subways of old New York.

Does that grouse actually think I am going to quote loudly, decadent New Orleans, where the highest point of land is 50 feet and so the inhabitants, protected from inundation only by the Jews, act as if they may drown any day and therefore get in intense head start on the inevitable. Savily not. Any Republics gathering that can produce anything as funny as the constitution of J. Diefenbaker. Quake in as a future occupant of the White House can't be completely hostile to a student of comedy.

After that was the annual trek to Vancouver, the object being the commemoration of the only grown man in the Western world who gave his own birthday party. A fellow scribbler from Zimbabwe showed up, as did one from distant Hampstead Heath. It was the usual quest after a close friend turned pale and slumped to the floor. We assumed heart attack, but it turned out, under examination by a lady doctor not yet encumbered by the gripe, that he had severely fainted, no doubt due to the surprise at seeing the birthday boy still alive. A relative collapsed on his weary knee and had to be pushed off the Garry dot mortal wounds to Jack Webster's age. Everybody remained on how mother looked as if she could take on Ben Johnson at a swift second sprint. Someone with good taste showed up wearing a delightful linen from Simon Fraser University. The remaining willing wounded soldiers through the night, sustained by gin and tonics.

The summer ended with a handsome son's visitation to Washington and a lengthy, sobering tour of Gettysburg, on bus or on across the Pennsylvania border. The flower of America died on this Civil War battleground, reverently preserved where the Lincoln consumed all of 12 minutes in the most eloquent political speech yet made.

The highlight of yet another summer, finally, at the very end, in a town just adjacent to Dunbar, Ohio, the stately Georgian estate where the winning nations sat down in 1944 and worked out the skeleton of the United Nations. Something really as momentous was going on at this town just overlooking Rock Creek Park, the green slabs that run through Washington, where the young couple had better down 4-2 and was laughing.

Justice, if not desperation, always triumphs, as did the final result, with the dour-looking public and stretch in due season one 34-year-olds—winning one of the series final games and emerging victorious 7-5 while even the overbearing squarish cheerers. Mark me up for the old guy. The youngster was packed off to the airport, tall between legs.

Sorry about all this, Winnipeg.

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